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LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Congress Expected to Adjourn Soon.

A Committee Appointed to Take Testimony Relative to Yankee Outrages.

Action of the Virginia Legislature on the President's Proclamation.

The Rebel Account of the Battle of Antietam.

A REBEL VICTORY CLAIMED.

The Bridge Over the Rappahannock Rebuilt.

The Richmond papers of Saturday are received. The *Examiner* says:

"Congress again indicates an adjournment, coincident with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind. The general acquiesence in the Executive management, right or wrong, has brought to us its bitter fruits. A close, vigilant, and firm performance of Congressional duties is as much demanded by the public exigencies, as a wild and bold control of the army."

A resolution has been adopted in the rebel Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen, to take testimony relative to the outrages committed by the Yankees. The evidence is to be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, in order that the "truth of history" may be vindicated, and the perpetrators of the outrages delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations.

According to the debates and reports of the rebel Congress, the Post-office Department is not self-sustaining.

A bill has been introduced to provide against foreign counterfeiting of Treasury Notes. The bill provides that if such counterfeit notes are introduced by officers and soldiers, and others of the United States, the offender shall be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death on conviction in any military court.

An act was passed authorizing the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the army of the Confederacy. It provides for bringing into the country, duty free, cards, card cloth, machinery, and all other articles necessary for the purpose.

A joint resolution had been adopted by the Virginia Legislature, providing that no person within that State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death, by any means, any person, with or without arms, who may be found on that soil aiding or abetting, or in any other way giving effect in that State or its borders to the lawless and fiendish proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves.

The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday.

The State of Mississippi and that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River is announced as a separate military department, to be under the charge of Major-Gen. Pemberton.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 1st, gives an account of the case of James M. Lovinggood, an enrolled conscript, suing for his liberty. It was tried before Judge T. W. Thomas, Elbert County (Georgia,) Superior Court, last week, and a decision given, liberating the plaintiff from the hands of the enrolling officer. The Judge pronounced the "Conscript Act" unconstitutional, and therefore the act itself, and all regulations and orders based upon it, are likewise void.

The *Dispatch*, of the 3d, says the National army is south of the Potomac, moving up the valley from Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and that a battle may be expected at any time.

The same paper says the National pickets, on the 2d, were driven from Flat Rock to Nashville.

The steamer *Forlorn Hope* was captured by the rebels last Sunday.

The *Enquirer*, of the 4th, says the National forces are at Martinsburgh, with their left extending to Harper's Ferry. Gen. Lee, with a strong force, is rapidly moving toward Martinsburgh. A desperate battle is about to be fought. Gen. McClellan cannot avoid an engagement unless he withdraws across the river. This he cannot do, as the Goverment and the Abolitionists are urging him forward.

The *Enquirer* also says: The negro proclamation is causing some commotion in the North, but the President's universal martial law will probably quiet that.

The *Whig* of Oct. 4, says that the small pox broken out in the military hospitals in Danville.

The yellow fever at Wilmington, N. C., is not abating. On Monday there were 43 new cases. Several doctors have been sent from Charleston to their aid.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 4.

The Southern public are indebted to "Personne," the army correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, for the most graphic sketches of the operations of our armies which have appeared in print. But for his contributions to the *Courier*, we should have been under the necessity of relying upon the Northern Press for details of battles, or awaiting, for months, the publication of formal official reports. In the *Courier*, of the 29th ult., we find his account of the battle of Sharpsburgh, from which we copy the following extracts. "Personne" estimates that the Yankee force engaged in this battle was nearly 200,000, and doubts if we carried into the battle more than 70,000 men!

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT.

With the first break of daylight the heavy pounding of the enemy's guns on their right announced the battle begun, and for an hour the sullen booming was uninterrupted by aught save their own echoes. McClellan had initiated the attack. Jackson and Lawton (commanding Ewell's division)—always in time—had come rapidly forward during the night, and were in position on our extreme left. What a strange strength and confidence we all felt in the presence of the man, "Stonewall" Jackson. Between six and seven o'clock the Federals advanced a large body of skirmishers, and shortly after the main body of the enemy was hurled against the division of Gen. Lawton. The fire now became fearful and incessant. What were at first distinct notes, clear and consecutive, merged into a tumultuous chorus that made the earth tremble. The discharge of musketry sounded upon the ear like the rolling of a thousand distant drums, and ever and anon the peculiar yells of our boys told us of some advantage gained. We who were upon the centre could see little or nothing of this portion of the battle, but from the dense pall of smoke that hung above the scene, we knew too well that bloody work was going on.

The Federals outnumbered us three to one. Their best troops were concentrated upon this single effort to turn our left, and for two hours and a half the tide of battle ebbed and flowed alternately for and against us. Still our boys fought desperately, perhaps as they never fought before. Whole brigades were swept away before the iron storm, the ground was covered with the wounded and dead. Ewell's old division, overpowered by superior numbers, gave back. Hood, with his Texans, the Eighteenth Georgia and the Hampton Legion, rushed into the gap and retrieved the loss. Ewell's men, rallying on this support, returned to the fight, and adding their weight to that of the fresh enthusiastic troops, the enemy in turn were driven back. Reinforced, they made another desperate effort on the extreme left, and here again was a repetition of the scenes I have described. For a time they flanked us, and our men retired slowly, fighting over every inch of ground. It was a trying hour. The Federals saw their advantage, and pressed it with vigor. Eight batteries were in full play upon us, and the din of heavy guns, whistling and bursting of shells, and the roar of musketry, was almost deafening.

At this juncture, Lee ordered to the support of Jackson the division of Gen. McLaws, which had been held in reserve. And blessing never came more opportunely. Our men had fought until not only they, but their ammunition were well nigh exhausted, and discomfiture stared them in the face. But, thus encouraged, every man rallied, and the fight was redoubled in its intensity. Splendidly handled, the reinforcements swept on like a wave, its blows falling thick and fast upon the audacious column that had so stubbornly forced their way to the position on which we originally commenced the battle. Half an hour later and the enemy were retreating. At one point we pursued for nearly a mile, and last night a portion of our troops on the left slept on Yankee ground. The success, though not decisive as compared with our usual results, was complete as it was possible to make it in view of the peculiar circumstances of the battle and the topography of the country. Certain it is, that after the cessation of the fight at 10½ o'clock, the Yankees did not renew it again at this point during the day. They had been defeated, and all they could do thereafter, was to prevent us from repeating in turn the experiment which they had attempted on our line. It was, beyond all doubt, the most hotly contested field on which a battle has taken place during the war.

THE FIGHT UPON THE CENTRE.

Soon after the cessation of the fight on the left, the enemy made a strong demonstration upon our centre, in front of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill. Here, for a while, the contest was carried on mainly by artillery, with which both the enemy and ourselves were abundantly supplied. The only difference between the two, if any at all, was in the superiority of their metal and positions, and on our part the lack of sufficient ammunition. Battery after battery was sent to the rear exhausted, and our ordnance wagons, until late in the day, were on the opposite side of the Potomac, blocked up by the long commissary trains, which had been ordered forward from Martinsbuhrg and Shepherdstown to relieve the necessities of the army.

As indicated in the former part of this letter, our artillery was posted on the summits of the line of hills which ran from right to left in front of the town. That of the enemy, with one exception, was on the rising ground at the base of the Blue Ridge, and upon the various eminences this side. A single Federal battery was boldly thrown over the Stone Bridge on the turnpike, nine hundred or a thousand yards in our front, and held its position until disabled with a hardihood worthy of a better cause. I cannot now name all the positions of the different batteries—only those which I saw. Altogether we may have had playing at this time one hundred guns. The enemy having at least an equal number, you may imagine what a horrid concert filled the air, and how unremitting was the hail of heavy balls and shells, now tearing their way through the trees, now bursting and throwing their murderous fragments on every side, and again burying themselves amid a cloud of dust in the earth, always where they were least expected.

This exchange of iron compliments had been kept up from early morning, but at 11 o'clock the fire began to concentrate and increase in severity. Columns of the enemy could be distinctly seen across the Antietam, on the open ground beyond, moving as if in preparation to advance. Others were so far in the distance that you could recognize them as troops only by the sunlight that gleamed upon their arms, while considerable numbers were within cannot shot defiantly flaunting their flags in our faces. At 12 o'clock the scene from the apex of the turnpike was truly magnificent, and the eye embraced a picture such as falls to the lot of few men to look upon in this age.

From twenty different stand points great volumes of smoke were every instant leaping from the muzzles of angry guns. The air was filled with the white fantastic shapes that floated away from bursted shells. Men were leaping to and fro, loading, firing and handling the artillery, and now and then a hearty yell would reach the ear amid the tumult that spoke of death or disaster from some well-aimed ball. Before us were the enemy. A regiment or two had crossed the river, and, running in squads from the woods along its banks, were trying to form a line. Suddenly a shell falls among them, and another and another, until the thousands scatter like a swarm of flies, and disappear in the woods. A second time the effort is made, and there is a second failure. Then there is a diversion. The batteries of the Federals open afresh; their infantry try another point, and finally they succeed in effecting a lodgment on this side. Our troops, under D. H. Hill, meet them, and a fierce battle ensues in the centre. Backwards, forwards, surging and swaying like a ship in a storm, the various columns are seen in motion. It is a hot place for us, but is hotter still for the enemy. They are directly under our guns, and we mow them down like grass. The raw levies, sustained by the veterans behind, come up to the work well, and fight for a short time with an excitement incident to their novel experiences of a battle; but soon a portion of their line gives way in confusion. Their reserves come up, and endeavor to retrieve the fortunes of the day. Our centre, however, stands as firm as adamant, and they fall back. Pursuit on our part is useless, for if we drove the enemy at all on the other side of the river, it would be against the side of the mountain, where one man, fighting for his life and liberty, disciplined or undisciplined, would be equal to a dozen.

Meanwhile deadly work has been going on among our artillery. Whatever they may have made others suffer, nearly all the companies have suffered severely themselves. The great balls and shells of the enemy have been thrown with wonderful accuracy, and dead and wounded men, horses and disabled caissons are visible in every battery. The instructions from Gen. Lee are that there shall be no more artillery duels. Instead, therefore, of endeavoring to silence the enemy's guns, Col. Walton directs his artillery to receive the fire of their antagonists quietly, and delivered their own against the Federal infantry. The wisdom of the order is apparent at every shot, for with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, they might have defeated us at the outset, but for the powerful and well-directed adjuncts we possessed in our heavy guns.

Time and again did the Federals perseveringly press close up to our ranks, so near indeed that their supporting batteries were obliged to cease firing lest they should kill their own men, but just as often were they driven back by the combined elements of destruction which we brought to bear upon them. It was an hour when every man was wanted. The sharpshooters of the enemy were picking off our principal officers continually, and especially those who made themselves conspicuous in the batteries. In this manner the company of Capt. Miller, of the Washington Artillery, was nearly disabled, only two out of his four guns being fully manned. As it occupied a position directly under the eye of Gen. Longstreet, and he saw the valuable part it was performing in defending the centre, that officer dismounted himself from his horse, and, assisted by his Adjutant-General, Maj. Sorrel, Maj. Fairfax and Gen. Drayton, worked one of the guns until the crisis was passed. To see a general officer wielding the destinies of a great fight, with its care and responsibilities upon his shoulders, performing the duty of a common soldier, in the thickest of the conflict, is a picture worthy of the pencil of an artist.

The result of this battle, though at one time doubtful, was finally decisive. The enemy were driven across the river with a slaughter that was terrible. A Federal officer who was wounded, and afterward taken prisoner, observed to one of our officers that he could count almost the whole of his regiment on the ground around him. I did not go over the field, but a gentleman who did, and who has been an actor in all our battles, informed me that he never, even upon the bloody field of Manassas, saw so many dead men before. The ground was black with them, and, according to his estimate, the Federals had lost eight to our one. Happily, though our casualties are very considerable, most of them are in wounds.

There now ensued a silence of two hours, broken only by the occasional discharges of artillery. It was a sort of breathing time, when the panting combatants, exhausted by the battle, stood silently eyeing each other, and making ready—the one to strike, and the other to ward off another staggering blow.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIGHT.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but notwithstanding the strange lull in the storm, no one believed it would not be renewed before night. Intelligence had come from the rear that Gen. A. P. Hill was advancing from Harper's Ferry with the force which Jackson had left behind, and every eye was turned anxiously in that direction. In a little while we saw some of his troops moving cautiously, under cover of the woods and hills, to the front, and in an hour more he was in position on the right. Here, about 4 o'clock, the enemy had made another bold demonstration. Fifteen thousand of their troops in one mass had charged our lines, and after vainly resisting them we were slowly giving back before superior numbers.

Our total force here was less than six thousand men, and had it not been for the admirably planted artillery, under command of Maj. Garnett, nothing, until the arrival of reinforcements, could have prevented an irretrievable defeat. I know less of this position of the field than any other, but from those who were engaged heard glowing accounts of the excellent behavior of Jenkins' Brigade and the Second and Twentieth Georgia, the latter under the command of Col. Cumminge. The last two regiments have been especial subjects of comment, because of the splendid manner in which they successively met and defeated seven regiments of the enemy, who advanced across a bridge, and were endeavoring to secure a position on this side of the river. They fought until they were nearly cut to pieces, and then retreated only because they had fired their last round. It was at this juncture that the immense Yankee force crossed the river, and made the dash against our line which well nigh proved a success. The timely arrival of Gen. A. P. Hill, however with fresh troops, entirely changed the fortune of the day, and, after an obstinate contest, which lasted from 5 o'clock until dark, the enemy were driven into and across the river with great loss. During this fight the Federals had succeeded in flanking and capturing a battery belonging, as I learn, to the brigade of Gen. Toombs. Instantly dismounting from his horse and placing himself at the head of his command, the General, in his effective way, briefly told them that the battery must be retaken if it cost the life of every man in his brigade, and then ordered them to follow him. Follow him they did into what seemed the very jaws of destruction, and after a short but fierce struggle they had the satisfaction of capturing the prize and restoring it to the original possessors.

Throughout the day there occurred many instances of personal valor and heroic sacrifice on the part of both officers and men; but at this early hour it is impossible to gather, from crude statements, those truthful narratives which ought to adorn the page of history.

The results of the battle may be briefly summed up. Judged by all the rules of warfare, it was a victory to our arms. If we failed to rout the enemy, it was only because the nature of the ground prevented him from running. Wherever we whipped him, we either drove him against his own masses on the right, left and centre, or into the mountains; and against the latter position it would have been impossible to operate successfully. Nowhere did he gain any permanent advantage over the Confederates. Varying as may have been the successes of the day, they left us intact, unbroken, and equal masters of the field with our antagonist. Last night we were inclined to believe that it was a drawn battle, and the impression generally obtained among the men that, because they had not in their usual style got the enemy to running, they had gained no advantage; but to-day the real facts are coming to light, and we feel that we have, indeed, achieved another victory. Twenty thousand additional men could not, under the circumstances, have made it more complete.

We took few prisoners, not more than six or seven hundred in all. The Federals fought well and were handled in a masterly manner, but their losses have been immense—probably not less than twenty thousand killed and wounded. They had the advantage not only of numbers, but of a position from which they could assume an offensive or defensive attitude at will, besides which their signal stations on the Blue Ridge commanded a view of our every movement. We could not make a manœuvre in front or rear that was not instantly revealed to their keen look-outs, and as soon as the intelligence could be communicated to their batteries below, shot and shell were launched against the moving columns. It was this information conveyed by the little flags upon the mountain-top that no doubt enabled the enemy to concentrate his force against our weakest points and counteract the effect of whatever similar movements may have been attempted by us. Our loss is variously estimated at from five to nine thousand.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Whig, Oct. 4.

The number of our sick and wounded soldiers "paroled" by the enemy's cavalry at Warrenton, last week, is 811. The proceeding can scarcely be recognized as a parole, from the information which has reached us. The Yankees merely took the names of the patients, giving few paroles in writing. The large majority were not required to take any oath or sign any paper.

The railroad bridge across the Rappahannock was completed on Wednesday, and the locomotives *Hero*, *Old Abe* and five others brought safely over to this side of the river, together with a large quantity of rolling stock, iron, &c. Three of the locomotives are in good order; the others need repairs. The unsuspecting people about Gordonsville were "sold" by the announcement that "Old Abe" had arrived at the dépot there a prisoner. On proceeding to view the illustrious gorilla, they discovered that the captive was an engine.

It is reported that one hundred and twenty-five transports have gone up the Potomac to Alexandria, and it is supposed the purpose is to make another move on Richmond, either by way of Fredericksburgh or some other route.

SALTY NOTICES.

The first instalment of salt for the citizens of Henrico County has arrived, and will be distributed to-day, by Mr. M. C. Eggleston, at the County Courthouse. Persons before applying must procure a certificate from a Justice of the Peace in his district. Each person in charge of a family is entitled to 1½ pounds for each member of the family, at 5 cents per pound.

Carry the right change in order to prevent confusion and delay. Ten days is only allowed to deliver the above installment. ELIJAH BAKER.

SALT FOR HENRICO.

I am prepared to furnish certificates to all persons entitled to receive salt in the upper district. I can be found at my shop, corner Seventh and Grace streets, in rear of Theatre.

JOHN W. LEE, J. P.,
of Henrico County.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

RECORDED EVIDENCE OF YANKEE OUTRAGES.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is notorious that many and most flagrant acts violative of the usages of war, of the rights of humanity and even of common decency, have been and still are being perpetrated by the forces of the United States upon the persons and property of citizens of the Confederate States; and, whereas, such outrages cannot be fully known and believed whilst resting only in the oral statements of citizens in different and remote States, and in the hasty paragraphs of newspapers published in the different and remote localities;

Now, therefore, that the evidences of the said outrages may be collected and preserved in a permanent and credible form, and the truth of history thus vindicated, and the perpetrators delivered to the just indignation of present and future generations,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen Senators, or of one from each State, be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to take, or cause to be taken, in such manner and form as they shall prescribe, the testimony in relation to such outrages, and after making report at such time as they shall deem proper, the report and the testimony shall be deposited in the Department of Justice; and that the objects of this resolution may be attained, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a message from the President representing that the revenues of the Post-office Department would be inadequate to meet its expenses, as required by the Constitution, without a reduction of the postal service. The report expresses the opinion that the Government may make a loan to the Post-office Department, provided the general credit of the Government is not pledged for the reimbursement of the loan. Such a loan would be a very proper investment for all the trust funds in the hands of the Government. The report was laid on the table.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTES.

On motion of Mr. Clay, of Ala., the Senate bill to punish and repress the importation by the enemy of notes, purporting to be notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, was taken up for consideration and passed. The following is a copy of the bill as passed:

Whereas, our enemies, certain people of the United States, have engaged in falsely making, forging and counterfeiting the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, and are offering to sell them in Philadelphia and other places in the United States, and to transmit them to any part thereof, with the purpose of passing, uttering, and publishing such forged and counterfeit notes in the Confederate States, to defraud its citizens and to impair the credit of said notes; and

Whereas, such forged and counterfeit notes have been introduced into the Confederate States by officers, soldiers, sutlers and other persons belonging to, following and accompanying the army of the United States, and by persons otherwise in the service of the same; now, therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, soldier, sutler, wagoner, or other person employed by, belonging to, accompanying or following the army of the United States, or other person not domiciled in the Confederate States, who adhere to our enemies, shall be captured during the existing war between the Confederate States and the United States, and shall be found to have in his or their custody or possession any forged or counterfeit note or notes, purporting to be a note or notes of the Treasury of the Confederate States, or any bank note or notes printed or engraved after the similitude of any note of the Confederate States, or shall have passed, uttered, published, given or distributed, or shall have offered to pass, utter, publish, give or distribute any such forged or counterfeited note or notes of the Confederate States, he or they shall forfeit all right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and be deemed guilty of felony, and shall suffer death upon conviction thereof before any military court organized according to a law of Congress, or before a military commission to consist of five commissioned officers and a Judge Advocate, to be ordered by officers authorized to order general courts-martial. The finding of said court or commission shall keep a record of their proceedings, and of the substance of the evidence.

CORPS D'ARMEES.

The amendments proposed by the House to the Senate bill authorizing the President to organise divisions into army corps, and appoint Lieutenant-Generals to command them were concurred in.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Conference, to whom the Exemption bill was referred, presented a report recommending the concurrence of the Senate in certain House amendments, some with modifications of phraseology, and recommending the concurrence of the House in said modifications of their amendments to the bill.

The report of the Committee was agreed to.

Among the amendments thus incorporated in the bill is one exempting Postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General.

Another exempting employes of newspapers whom the proprietor will certify upon oath to be essential to the publication of the same.

Another exempting one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws, or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having so such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Sparrow, from the Committee of Military Affairs, reported back House bill to authorize the establishment of camps of instruction, and to appoint officers to command the same. The bill was passed.

INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Sparrow, from the same Committee, reported back Senate bill to provide for the removal of incompetent officers from the army, with amendments; and, on his motion, the bill was transferred to the secret calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Chambers, from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled "An act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army of the Confededate States."

The bill provides for the bringing into the country, export duty free, cards, card-cloth, machinery and other articles necessary to the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army. The bill was passed.

FILLING UP EXISTING REGIMENTS.

Mr. Miles, from the same Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the act further to provide for the public defence, so as to admit of the filling up of existing regiments, battalions, &c. Passed.

TAX BILL.

The House, having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, took up for consideration the bill to raise revenue, known as the Tax bill.

Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, addressed the House in favor of the bill of the Committee. Something must evidently be done—some scheme adopted, to save our Government. He was startled, as well as the whole House, by the declaration of the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Foote,) as much as if he had discovered the law of perpetual motion—viz.: the fact that we could prevent the paper currency from depreciating, and sustain our enormous circulation. He was opposed, utterly, to making Treasury notes a legal tender, both on the ground of unconstitutionality and inexpediency.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. It was not constitutional nor expedient. It was a proposal for a forced loan. He should move, at the proper time, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to prepare and report to this House a system of comprehensive taxation.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, favored this bill until he could get a better one. The people, during the fervor and excitement of the war, would willingly submit to taxation, especially when the Government furnished the means of paying the tax. The profits of labor never were so great in this country as now, and there was not such opposition to taxation as may be supposed.

This scheme was decidedly better than military impressment, which would alienate the affections of the people.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Collin, of Petersburgh, offered the following:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by his recent proclamation, is acting in stolid contempt of the principles of property in slaves, which is no less conservative in the National Constitution than in ours, and is aiming by raid proclamation to excite servile insurrection in our midst.

Resolved therefore, That no person within this State shall be held to have committed any offence against the criminal laws thereof, or shall be tried or imprisoned, or be required to answer at any time for an act done in driving from the State, or putting to death any person with or without arms, who may be found on our soil aiding in any way to give effect to the fiendish purpose of said proclamation.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Mobile, Thursday, Oct. 2.

A dispatch to the *Register*, dated Tupelo today, says:

Sixty Yankee cavalry scouts penetrated to the railroad two miles south of Baldwin, and cut the telegraph wires. They were attacked by twenty-five of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and routed, with a loss of seven killed and two prisoners.

LIST OF NEGRO PRISONERS.

The following is a list of negroes now confined in the military prisons in Richmond, Va.

J. A. Emery, free, Salem, Mass.
E. Boyen, free, Maryland.
E. B. Williams, free, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Washington, free, Baltimore.
D. Carter, slave of T. McCormick, Clark Co., Va.
Andrew Williams, free, New-York.
Joe Brown, slave of Z. Alles, Mississippi.
A. Jounes, slave of N. Ladd, Charles City Co., Va.
Isaac Webster, free, Washington, D. C.
Joe James, free, Henrico County, Va.
L. McCoy, free, New-York City.
Ben Dangerfield, slave of J. Riley, Jefferson Co. Va.
J. Johnson, slave of Wm. Crump, New-Kent Co.
James Kranty, slave of Wm. Kranty, Loudon Co.
Nathan, slave of Charles Borley, Loudon County.
Jim Johnson, free, Connecticut.
Leana, woman, slave of Mrs. M. Howard, Fairfax County, Va.
Wm. Norris, slave of Robert Allison, Fairfax Co.
Wm. Hensby, free, Annapolis, Md.
Robert ——, free, Maryland.
Charles.
L. Hawking, slave of John Mitchell, Maryland.
R. B. Wilson, free, Ohio.
Wm. Joseph Burk, free boy, New-York.
Wm. H. Richards, free, Baltimore, Md.
John Cox, slave of Richard Lyons, King and Queen County.
Charles Montgomery, free, District of Columbia.
Reed Hurrison, free, Prince William County, Va.
Thos. Jackson, free, New-York State.
Carter Freeman, slave of John Wood, Fauquier County, Va.
Jas. Barns, free, Pennsylvania.
Chas. Boswell, slave of Wm. Davis, Prince William County, Va.
Richmond Roane, slave of Dr. Fontleroy, Hanover.
Dan, slave of Samuel Humphreys, Stafford County, Va.
Alex. Johnson, free, New-York.
Mary Cook, slave of Mrs. Randolph, Fredericksburgh.
John, slave of Capt. Stevens, Fredericksburgh.
Abram Spencer, free, Strasburgh, Va.
Charley ——, free, Prince William County, Va.
Samuel Hill, free, Washington.
John Read, slave of Mrs. Stillston, Front Royal, Va.
Esau, slave of Wm. Bowen, Fauquier County, Va.
Ed. Hamilton, slave of Daniel Mettinger, Romney, Va.
Thos. Gessus, free, White Hall, N. Y.
Geo. Jordan, free, Philadelphia.
David Jones, free, New-Jersey.
John Henry, free, Alexandria.
Jim Green, free, Rhode Island.
John Clarke, free, Washington.
Thomas Mitchell, free, Ohio.
Green Jones, free, Ohio.
George Cook, free, Prince William.
William Lipscombe, slave of Mrs. S. Gordon, New Kent.
Jerry Lomax, slave of Wm. Pratt, Virginia.
Horace, slave of Geo. Taylor.
John Williams, free, Alexandria, Va.
Gibson Gracy and three children, slave of widow Goodwin, Fairfax County.
Charles Murphy.
Andrew Jackson, free, Pennsylvania.
Edmond, slave of John Sanderson, Norfolk County, Va.
Louisa.
Jess, slave of Maj. Wm. Allen, Jamestown Island.
Jim West, slave of George R. Coy, King William County.
Jackson, slave of Richard Bailey, Sandy Point.
Nat, slave of Albert Hawkerds, York River.
Augh Pretley, free, Philadelphia.
Joe Hall, slave of Dr. Chas. Seldon, Richmond.
Isaac Wood, slave of Chas. Wood, no county.
King Abel, slave of Thos. M. Candish, Williamsburgh.
Eliza Gaskins, }
Louisa, } free, and children, Prince William.
Wm. S. Gaskins, }
Tour Dickerson, slave of Charles Dickerson, Greenbrier County, Va.
Susan Gaskins, free, and D. Gaskins, H. Gaskins
Cat Gaskins, her children, Prince William.
Louisia Gibson, slave of Thomas Holmes, Prince William.
Jim Johnson, free, Connecticut.
Harrison Reed, free, Prince William.
Joe Bush, free, New-York.
James West, slave of George R. Cocke, King and Queen.
Oliver Pleasants, free, Charles City County.
Charles Montgomery, free, Washington, D. C.
Wm. H. Richards, free, Baltimore, Md.
John Cox, slave of Richard Lyne, King and Queen.
Richard Hughes, slave of Capt. John Taylor, Charlottesville.
Samuel Hill, free, Washington, D. C.
Thos. Jackson, free, New-York.
Joe Boykin, slave of Graham Pearce, New-Kent County.
Jos. Marzings, free, Westmoreland County.
Daniel Henderson, slave of Frank Ruffin, Richmond City.
Balwin Bee, slave of Richard Baylor, Sandy Point.
David Young, slave of Rich'd Baylor, Sandy Point.
J. Beden, slave of M. Stillutz, Front Royal.
R. Western, slave of Thomas Evans, York County.

The history here given is obtained from the negroes themselves.

JOHN H. WINDER,
Brigadier-General.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A SMART SKIRMISH AT NEWTONIA.

General Schofield with the National Forces at Sarcoxi.

The Rebels at Newtonia Sixteen Thousand Strong.

Springfield, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 4.

From a private in the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, who participated in the fight at Newtonia on Monday last, we learn the following particulars;

Col. Solomon, on Monday, learning there was a rebel force, thought to be five hundred strong, at Newtonia, sent about four hundred troops, one hundred and seventy-five infantry, and the balance cavalry, under command of a Major, whose name we did not learn, to drive them out. They charged into Newtonia Thursday morning, and found that the rebels had been heavily reinforced, having, it is estimated, about 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery. Our men had to get out the best way they could, the infantry fighting them hand to hand, three-quarters of an hour. As they fell back out of Newtonia, Company H, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, about 40 strong, were surrounded, but cut their way out. The National troops then fell back three miles, and were followed by the rebels, when the former met reinforcements of about 300 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, making six in all, and in turn drove the rebels back into Newtonia.

Considerable cannonading was kept up some time between the two armies, our men now having three or four regiments. About night, our troops commenced falling back to camp for the night. The rebels followed, when our men turned on them, drove them back into Newtonia, and held the field.

The National loss during the day was about 140 killed, wounded and missing, probably most of them taken prisoners. Those of our wounded who fell into the hands of the rebels were treated in the most barbarous manner. The rebel loss is not known, but is thought to be larger than ours in killed and wounded. They were still at Newtonia at last accounts, but will probably not remain there long, as a few days will decide who are the masters of the Southwest.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 6.

Advices received from Gen. Schofield state that with a powerful army he was, on Saturday, at Sarcoxie, 16 miles from Newbonia, where the rebel forces, 16,000 strong, were collected. He expected to reach there to-day, and if the rebels do not vacate we may expect to hear immediately of a battle. No apprehensions are entertained as to the result, Schofield's army being superior to that of the enemy, and in excellent fighting trim. The only thing feared is the rebels wont fight.

Advices dated 4th inst., received from Greenville, Mo., convey the reliable intelligence that all the Texas troops under the rebel McBride have been ordered to return home forthwith, in consequence of Union victories at Marshal and Shreveport, Texas. The troops thus referred to are estimated at 2,000 in number.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Seizure of Negroes by the Rebels to Work on Fortifications—Union War Meetings.

Newbern, N. C., Oct. 3, 9 A. M.

The U. S. transport steamer *Baltimore* leaves Beaufort this morning *via* Fortress Monroe for Baltimore.

All the able-bodied negroes in Eastern North Carolina are now being seized by the rebel Secretary of War, and carried into Virginia to work on fortifications.

Gov. Vance has called a council of the leading men of this State for the purpose of taking President Lincoln's recent proclamation into consideration.

Union war meetings are being held daily in the adjoining counties for the purpose of filling up the loyal North Carolina regiments, which are addressed by Hon. C. H. Foster, the administration candidate for Congress, who has thus far met with great success. Six new companies for the famous First North Carolina had been sworn in, the brave Col. Patter commanding, who has recovered from his wounds received in the recent attack on Washington, N. C. in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm.

On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels near Bachelor's Creek, some fifteen miles from Newbern.

The Unionists in Camden county have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the county. If granted, they promise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of which are already raised, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

Recruits for the North Carolina Union regiments are rapidly pouring in since the heroic conduct of the First in the engagement at Washington.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 6.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet at the Astor House, New-York, on Thursday, the 16th of October next.

THE VICTORY AT CORINTH.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT.

OUR LOSS OF OFFICERS HEAVY.

Gen. Ord Overtakes the Fugitives South of the Hatchie.

He Captures Two Batteries and Two Hundred Prisoners

The Rebels Likely to Lose Everything but Their Small Arms.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 6.

The following dispatches have been received at headquarters here:

FIRST DISPATCH.

Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., }
Oct. 5, 1862—8 A. M. }

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army:

Yesterday the rebels, under Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter.

The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy.

Gen. Hackleman fell while gallantly leading his brigade.

Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded.

Gen. McPherson, with his command, reached Corinth yesterday.

Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and, should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow to that place.

Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie River, with five or six thousand men, and is, no doubt, with the pursuing column.

From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded are left in our hands.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General Commanding

SECOND DISPATCH.

Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., }
Oct. 5, 1862. }

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army:

Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut, met the enemy to-day on the south side of the Hatchie, as I understand from a dispatch, and drove them across the stream, and got possession of the Heights with our troops.

Gen. Ord took two batteries and about 200 prisoners.

A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans' forces were at Chevalia.

At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms.

I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Army of the Mississippi, }
Corinth, Miss., Tueday, Sept. 30, 1862. }

At the time Bragg first threatened the forces of Buell, two large divisions of this army (of the Mississippi,) were temporarily transferred to Buell's command, swelling his aggregate effective force to fully fifty thousand, and subsequently, when Cincinnati was threatened, other troops belonging here were detached from the command, and ordered to Ohio under the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, leaving Gen. Rosecrans with only about 40,000 effective men with which to protect our railroad communications on some seventy or eighty miles of road, and the advanced lines of our pickets.

Brice was driven from Inka on the 19th and 20th; he marched hastily south to Bay Springs the first day, thence *via* Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo—his old intrenched camp—and thence he has marched northwest to Ripley, where he was joined by the forces of Van Dorn.

The combined forces are now about twenty-five miles from this place, upon which they are supposed to be making a forced march by the way of Jonesboro and Pocahontas, and Cherwalla, (the last two on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad,) with a strong column by the way of Kossuth.

It is no doubt known to the rebel Generals that the Army of the Mississippi had been reduced for the purpose of strengthening Buell in Kentucky, and Wright, at Cincinnati, and that Rosecrans' effective force did not exceed 14,000. They knew also that Gen. Grant and Ord had gone to Jackson, Tenn., with a large force from here, and they think Rosecrans and Corinth, with its large well-filled storehouses are easy prey. But what they do not know is that the command of Gen. Rosecrans has been reinforced by two fine divisions of the army of West Tennessee, and instead of 13,000 they will find a thoroughly effective army of over —— thousand, with a large proportion of fine artillery, and well intrenched. No doubt our pickets have been already engaged with their advanced guard.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

It is Decided that it Cannot Take Place on the 10th.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 6.

The statement in some of the New-York papers of to-day, that the draft in this State would be made on Friday next, is without authority. It cannot be made on that day, as the enrollment is not completed, and no commissioners to hear claims of exemption or superintend the drawing, have been appointed.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburgh, Monday, Oct. 6.

An order has been issued to the drafting commissioners of the several counties, directing that all persons who have been exempted from military service because of alienage, but who shall become citizens prior to the day of drafting, shall have their names placed on the list subject to draft.

From Albany.

THE NEW-YORK REGIMENTS AND GEN. SICKLES—COL. GRAHAM RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 6.

Gov. Morgan has sent a request to the War Department that, as far as practicable, the new regiments from New-York may be attached to the division under the command of Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Col. Charles K. Graham, at present Colonel of the Excelsior Regiment, is strongly recommended for the Brigadier-Generalship of the Metropolitan Guard.

THE NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

The Exhibition of Fruits and Farming Utensils—Butter and Cheese—Great Improvement in the System of Farming—The Receipts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, October 3, 1862.

That, perhaps, which distinguishes this above every other Fair held by the State Agricultural Society, is the exhibition of fruits and certain classes of farming utensils. "We are in the great grain section of the State," said one of the judges, as he cast his eye down the long row of reaping-machines—between thirty and forty in number—and over the similar array of threshing-machines, which obscured, with their tall straw carriers, nearly the whole of one end of the field. Probably in no other section of this State, and in none but two or three of the great grain-raising States of the West, could such an exhibition have been made. Of the smaller implements, on the other hand, of that class which figure so largely in the similar exhibitions in the Eastern States, there was a great poverty. Ingnuity had evidently been at work, not so much from a restless fondness for invention as to meet the pressing wants of a rich agricultural community. Of this character is the machine for the manufacture of draining tile, exhibited by Mr. A. LATOURETTE, of Waterloo. The chief distinguishing merit of the machine is its mode of screening the clay, and the rapidity with which it turns off the tile. It will manufacture 100 rods of 2-inch tile per hour, about twice as much as the old style of machine, thus reducing the price of this important auxiliary of the thorough farmer. The machine was patented in 1860, and has never been exhibited before in the Fairs of this State.

This is the centre of the nursery business of the United States, and, as has already been intimated, there has never before been exhibited in a State Fair so large and choice a collection of fruits. Something of its extent and richness can be seen from the fact that a single firm—Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY—exhibited 80 varieties of apples, 160 distinct varieties of pears, and 65 varieties of grapes. The tables of several others showed a nearly equal range.

Some disappointment was expressed at the poverty of the exhibition in the Dairy Department, which has hitherto occupied a high place in giving interest to the Fairs. The explanation of the deficiency is interesting, as showing how sensitively these Fairs represent the condition of the State, and how deeply our simplest agricultural relations are becoming involved with the condition of the markets of the Old World. Twenty-five years ago, large amounts of English cheese were annually brought to this country; within a few years, the business of exporting butter and cheese of American manufacture to the English market has grown up and gradually grown into importance. Much anxiety was felt among dairymen at the breaking out of the rebellion, lest the large amount of butter which had formerly gone to supply the Southern States, turned back upon the market, and, becoming a drug, should destroy their business. To their surprise, however, the whole of this surplus was absorbed at once by the English market. The demand from this source has been so great this Fall that many of the old exhibitors have informed the Secretary of the Society that they would not, this year, be able to exhibit, on account of their having already sold their butter and cheese to English buyers. Thus England, while thoughtlessly predicting the ruin of the North, is daily becoming more and more intimately dependent upon it for those supplies necessary to support its growing manufacturing population.

I must not omit to mention in the list of important inventions, a new form of Bran Duster, for which a patent is now being procured by Messrs. RICHMOND & CHAPEL, of Lockport. By this machine about twenty-eight pounds of fine flour is saved from the bran obtained from a barrel of flour—more than twice as much as is preserved by the machines now in use—while the flour is all closely separated as to quality—an entirely new feature.

In looking at the Fair as a whole, and comparing it with that held in this city eleven years ago, it is impossible, not to be struck with one or two important points of difference.

There has been a marked advance throughout the State in the *thoroughness* and carefulness of the general system of farming. In every one of the important departments have appeared the indications of a people freed from the pressing burdens of debt, and possessed of means sufficient to devote their attention to the improvement of their farms. Most of the agricultural implements on exhibition look immediately to this end, and all the varieties of stock show great advancement in the attention devoted to procuring the best and most suitable breeds.

There has been a marked development of the resources of the State. A great impulse has been given to the raising of sheep, and the cultivation of all that class of product designed to supply the immediate wants of great cities. The position of the State is singular. Placed midway between the Eastern and Western States, it unites the manufacturing resources of the one section with the cereal wealth of the other. Its resources are enormous and exceedingly varied; but with its adaptation to all kinds of fruit, and its proximity to great cities, it is not difficult to foresee a time when the country section of this State may become like the whole of Southern England—a great garden; and the cultivation of cereals, which are the chief products of every State when first settled, cease to be the important labor of the farmer. After all, the most striking circumstance of the Fair is the existence of the Fair itself. There is much force in the remark of the very intelligent Secretary of the Society, Col. JOHNSON, who has just returned from a visit to the World's Fair, that nothing would do so much to remove the unconquerable conviction of Englishmen that we are in a condition of ruin as a sight of this Fair, which during four rainy days received $11,000, and on one of these days was visited by nearly 30,000 people. EGO.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Nomination Rejected—A Question About the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to be Discussed.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, President HENRY in the chair. The continued excited interest about the Street Commissionership crowded the lobby with spectators, most of whom had waited half an hour for the doors to open.

The Mayor's nomination for Street Commissioner—Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce—was announced immediately after the minutes were read, and was rejected by 11 to 5.

The resolution inquiring into the right of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track into Fifty-ninth-street, was taken from the Railroad Committee, laid over, and made the special order for the next meeting.

The Comptroller reported $672,532 29 to be the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday.

Adjourned till Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Testimonial to a Fireman—A Sword Proposed for Capt. Downey—Was the Deputy Street Commissioner Legally Removed?—An Inspection of the Forts in the Harbor Ordered—The Corcoran Reception Bills—Nearly Another Corporation Paper.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, President PINCKNEY in the Chair, a resolution to give John McCauley, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, a testimonial, at a cost of $100, for his heroic devotion to duty and for saving three lives at the fire in Mott-street, on Sept. 22, was presented and laid over.

A resolution to appropriate $500 to procure and present a sword to Capt. Downey met with some opposition.

Mr. HOGAN urged that the proposed testimonial was especially deserved.

Mr. ORTON said, that without meaning to disparage the merits of Capt. DOWNEY, he thought no more swords should be presented till some very distinguished act was to be recorded. Capt. DOWNEY, he thought, was put forward because he had public men for friends who were more clamorous for favors for him than the friends of other army Captains were.

Mr. HOTTEN—When are we going to stop in this sword-giving business?

Mr. HAZLETON—Perhaps not till all the Captains are presented with swords.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

A resolution by Mr. ORTON, inquiring of the Corporation Counsel whether the Deputy Street Commissioner was legally removed, was adopted.

A resolution by Mr. STEVENSON, directing an inspection of the forts in the harbor to be made by a Committee, to learn their condition for defence of the City, led to some remarks expressing doubts of the scientific ability of the Common Councilmen to properly discharge such a duty; nevertheless, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution appropriating $6,500 to pay the expenses of the Corcoran reception—the bills to be paid after being indorsed correct by a majority of the Committee on National Affairs—was taken up and passed.

An effort to concur in making the *Staats Zeitung* a full corporate paper, over the Mayor's veto, failed for want of three votes; one member voting in the negative, mainly because Mr. ROSS charged the paper with holding and evincing "secession" proclivities. The unfavorable vote was reconsidered, and the subject laid over.

Messrs. Trotter, Hayes, Miller, Ross and Lent were appointed the Committee to inspect the forts, and the Board adjourned till 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Afterward, the members of the Board had a pleasant reunion in the Committee-room, down stairs, and celebrated the recent marriage of Councilman MILLER.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

The Special Committee on Resolutions—The Treasurer's and Other Reports—Resolutions in Reference to the Canons, and Bishop Polk, the Prelate-Militant of the South.

A very large attendance signalized the meeting of the Convention at St. John's Chapel yesterday morning, and as the day was exceedingly fine, the concourse of ladies was noticeable.

Right Rev. Bishop TALBOT opened the preliminary religious services with prayer and the reading of the Lessons, and Rev. Dr. EDSON, of Massachusetts, and Bishops ODENHEIMER and LEE assisted in the remaining exercises.

The House of Lay and Clerical Deputies then organized, and after the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding session, the Secretary proceeded to announce the Committee of Nine, to whom the resolutions relative to the position of the Church in the presence of the rebellion are to be referred as follows:

Rev. Drs. Edson, E. Y. Higbee, of New-York; W. D. Wilson, of West New-York; Silas Totten, of Iowa; Rev. Dr. S. C. Thrall, of California; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Judge Coyngham, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Charles Goddard, of Ohio.

The composition of the above Committee seemed to give marked satisfaction.

The question of Diocesan boundaries was then brought up by Rev. Bishop MEADE, whereupon a report was presented by Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, on behalf of the Committee on Parish Boundaries, coupled with resolutions confirming the transfer of a Church Corporation in Pawtucket, Massachusetts, to the Diocese of Rhode Island, and referring the decision to the House of Bishops for approval. The above were received and adopted.

The Committee on Expenses reported the full schedule of outlay. The expenses of the last Convention were $4,773, of which, after printing the *Digest of Canons*, $3,539 50 were for the ordinary disbursements. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN then suggested the adoption of a series of Canon laws, prohibiting any Bishop of the Church from participating as such in the profession of arms. The Rev. gentleman continued with some remarks which indicated the rebel Maj.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, also a Bishop of the Church, as an example of the evil he sought to obviate, and took occasion to oppose the proposition of some members to make the special form of prayers under consideration entirely noncommittal. He insisted that the Church, South, is in a state of schism, and cannot be otherwise regarded. Dr. GOODWIN read the amended canons he had in view. They were at great length, and covered the new field of policy very thoroughly.

The adoption of the amended canons was forcibly opposed by Mr. RUGGLES, who deprecated any action tending to mar the future unity of the Church. The Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS deemed the subject uncalled for at this moment. Rev. Dr. MEAD favored its discussion, and Judge REDFIELD moved to lay the whole question on the table, and after a prolonged debate, in which Messrs. Ruggles, Redfield and Phillips, and Rev. Drs. Hawks, Goodwin and Vinton joined, the amended rules were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS then rose to say that the Committee of Nine on the rebellion resolutions was altogether partial, and desired that every diocese should be represented therein, so that the discussion of the subject might be searching and complete.

Rev. Dr. VINTON announced that he would this morning offer a preamble and resolutions condemning any uncanonical ordination of Bishops, the case especially in point being that of Rev. RICHARD WILMER, who was ordained to the Alabama Diocese by the Bishops of Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina.

The Convention then adjourned, to reassemble at the usual hour this morning, when it is expected that a stirring debate will occur on Dr. VINTON'S resolutions.

Amusements.

MR. GOTTSCHALK AT IRVING HALL.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives the third concert of his series at Irving Hall this evening. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the new contralto, who made so favorable an impression at Thursday's and Saturday's concerts, is announced to appear; and Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be further assisted by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. H. C. TIMM, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS bnd others.

Recruiting for the Army and Navy.

Recruiting for the regular army in this vicinity is improving slowly. The officers at Chatham and Cedar streets get a few men each every week—probably about a dozen between them, and as many or more music boys. There are rendezvous open in Rochester, Buffalo and other town in the State, from which small detachments arrive periodically. It is said, however, that the present rate of recruiting would not keep the wants of the line supplied in time of peace. Whether the authorities have in contemplation any extra inducement for persons to join the regulars is not known.

Recruiting for the navy is brisk, but far from being sufficient for the wants of the service. The *Sabine* is still endeavoring to pick up men on the coast of New-England. The *Gemstock* was some time since dispatched on a similar mission, with no great success. Within the past week, however, seamen have applied for admission to the navy more numerously than since the announcement of the prohibition of grog on board ships-of-war. There are several hundred men at present attached to the *Ohio*, *North Carolina*, *Princeton* and *Alleghany*, but landsmen are more plenty than seamen among them.

Mails for the Blockade Fleet.

The United States steam gunboat *Connecticut* will sail from this port on the 11th inst. for the Gulf, taking, besides stores, and passengers, a mail for the squadron blockading the Southern coast *en route*. All letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., destined for any vessel of the fleet, left, free of expense, at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, and properly directed, will be forwarded cheerfully. The sailors of our navy value reading matter very highly, and their friends have now an opportunity to supply them. It is said the *Connecticut* will take out funds to pay our soldiers in Florida.

The Alleged Abuses of Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the inclosed communication from the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, in reference to the death of a Mr. DEPLEDGE at this hospital. The heading to the article and all the imputations contained in it are wholly unjust. The facts of the case are as follows: On Sept. 19 an unknown man was brought in by the police insensible. He was found in that condition in the street. The police could give no account of who he was, and nothing could be learned from himself. We put him down on our books as an "unknown man." All that was possible to do for him was done; but after lingering for three days he died in the insensible state in which he was brought in—not having spoken. After his death a soiled part of a letter was found, on which was written "Bloomfield," and "your wife, —— DEPLEDGE," and we immediately wrote to Bloomfield, in New-Jersey, to see and find his wife, and communicated the facts to her. The man never spoke, or gave any intimation who he was, and everything that it was possible to do in the case was done. In all such cases we make it a *rule* to notify the relatives the very first moment we can learn who they are, which was done in the present case.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—CHARGE OF RECORDER HOFFMAN TO THE GRAND JURY.—On the opening of the October Term, yesterday morning, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, the panel of the Grand Jurors was called and sworn in, as follows: WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, Foreman; William T. Booth, Albert Carfield, John C. Chamberlain, Amzi Hathaway, Fletcher Harper, Jr., John P. Higgins, Lansing C. Moore, William D. Murphy, William F. [illegible], James Spaulding, Lambert Suydam, Jr., James Speyers, John Stephenson, Thomas L. Vanporden, William Wainwright, Jr., John F. Zebley. The Recorder then charged the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The solemn oath which you and each of you have just taken defines, in clear, concise and forcible language, your duties, and the manner and spirit in which you are expected to perform them. In your selection, due regard has been had to your character and position in the community of which you are a part, and to your fitness and capacity for the labors and trusts which the law imposes on you. You form an important element in the organization of this Court, for, without your action, no criminal, high or low, can be brought to trial and to judgment. You stand between the citizen and the State—sworn to do justice to both, and to see that no injustice is done to either. In the language of another, "to you is committed the preservation of the peace of the county—the care of bringing to light for examination, trial and punishment, all violence, outrage, indecency and terror—everything that occasions danger, disturbance or dismay to the citizens. You are watchmen stationed by the laws to survey the conduct of your fellow-citizens, and to inquire when and by whom public authority has been violated, or the Constitution and the laws infringed." Your powers are equaled only by your responsibilities—and the present as much, if not more than any other period in the history of our country, is the time when, under a due sense of the latter, you should exercise the former with courage and with vigor. The tendency of the times is to lawlessness, to a disregard of public interests and private rights, to corruption and fraud in high places and in low. Against this tendency Courts and Juries must, as they are sworn to do, present a firm and determined front, and exert their powers and prerogatives for the public good. In our sphere, limited as it is, each may do some good. To endeavor to do so is the duty of all.

After some remarks on the general duties of the Grand Jury, the Recorder proceeded:

Before closing I have a few words to say upon another point. I receive from time to time, from gentlemen of high character and well-known public spirit, urgent requests to charge the Grand Jury particularly, upon certain matters which they think require especial attention. A little reflection satisfies me, and I think will satisfy you, that no practical results would follow if I yielded to their requests. A few remarks upon this subject will serve as an answer to all such applications, now and hereafter. Every case of crime, whether a felony or misdemeanor, which is brought to the knowledge of the District-Attorney, (except such as are causes for the Special Sessions,) it is his duty to submit to your consideration. That he discharges that duty faithfully, according to his best judgment, I think no one will dispute. If there are any cases brought to your knowledge from other sources, and you think they demand attention, it is your duty and your right to investigate and act upon them. It is the province of the Court to enlighten you upon the law affecting your organization, powers and duties, and that I have endeavored to do. It is not the right or duty of the Court to instruct or direct the District Attorney, in regard to the manner or order in which he shall conduct the public business, until in regular course of law it is brought before the Court for judicial consideration. The Judge and the prosecuting officer have duties and labors separate and distinct, which each can best perform by avoiding any interference with the other. Questions of morals and general public policy, are not proper for discussion before the Grand Jury. They belong rather to the rostrum, the pulpit and the Press. If these three fail to arouse public attention, to public evils, and to the necessity for their correction, a Judge on the Bench could hardly hope to do so. The business of this Court is to try persons accused of crimes, and the dignity and usefulness of Judges can best be maintained by their strict adherence to the line of their judicial duty. The freedom sometimes (perhaps often) taken on the public platform and by the Press with the name and reputation of honest citizens, of officers of the Government, and brave and heroic soldiers of the nation, is a subject of common complaint. But this is one of those evils which can be regulated and controlled only by a healthy public sentiment. The distinction between "freedom of speech and freedom of the Press," and licentiousness in one or the other, is very manifest, and it is pretty certain that no free people will for any great length of time tolerate the suppression of the former, or the existence of the latter. Whatever evil there may be, is beyond your control or mine; unless in cases of specific libels, which are of course subjects for your action. It is your undoubted right, when you deem it necessary, to call public attention to any public evils, and suggest measures proper for their suppression. If there are any such, you know them as well as I do. You need no promptings from me, and no one should ask or expect that I should avail myself of my position as a Judge to proclaim publicly those sentiments and views which I entertain as a citizen, and which as such I am always ready to express.

The Jury then retired to their deliberations.

THE RECENT OFFICIAL REMOVALS.—The Committee of the Councilmen appointed to inquire into the cause for the removal of Messrs. KNAPP and TAPPEN met again yesterday afternoon, and examined Aldermen CHIPP and DAYTON, without acquiring any new information on the subject. Not having power to compel the attendance of the absenting Aldermen, the Committee concluded that the investigation had reached the limit of their authority, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. They probably will meet again, but only to decide upon reporting that they have been unable to learn that any cause existed for the removals, and that the assertion "for cause," upon which they were made, was, in each case, an allegation unsupported by any proof.

MORE RHODE ISLAND TROOPS.—The Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, Col. METCALF, left Providence yesterday afternoon, and will arrive at Pier No. 1, North River, at an early hour this (Tuesday) morning. After breakfasting at the Battery Barracks, the regiment will proceed to its destination.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD TO-NIGHT.—Messrs. John Stephenson, Francis Lieber, James H. Pinckney, A. V. Stout, Richard Kelly, J. J. Phelps, and many others, have issued a call for a grand demonstration in support of the Republican nomination. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. John A. Willard, Joseph Hoxie, E. Delafield Smith and Dudley Field. The rooms of the Association are at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, and the meeting will commence at 7½ P. M.

NINTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAINE CLUB.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the above-named Club at Bleecker Buildings, to-night, at 7½ o'clock. A selection of officers will be made, and interesting addresses may be expected.

PRESENTATION.—Last Saturday, quite an interesting episode occurred at the Recruiting Headquarters of the Duryee Zouaves. The recruits from Harlem and their friends, just previous to the departure of the recruiting squad for camp, presented a handsome sword, sash and belt to Corp. GEO. F. WILLIAMS, (of the old Fifth New-York,) as a mark of their esteem. After acknowledgements were duly rendered, three cheers were given for the new Lieutenant. Mr. WILLIAMS has been closely identified with the recruiting business for the Zouaves, and goes out with the new battalion as a Lieutenant, and will doubtless prove himself an efficient officer.

LIEUT. CALEFF OF THE ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieut. GEO. W. CALEFF, of the Eleventh Massachusetts regiment is at the St. Nicolas, on his way back to the army. Lieut. CALEFF was taken prisoner at the first Bull Run battle, and was for thirteen months in confinement with Gen. CORCORAN. His health was much impaired by his long imprisonment, but he has now nearly recovered and considers himself good for another campaign. Lieut. CALEFF speaks in the highest terms of the kindness shown to himself and other prisoners, during their confinement, by Col. CORCORAN.

THE LATE COL. MATHESON.—The body of this officer arrived in the city yesterday and was laid in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The arrangements for the obsequies here will be made today. The remains are to be sent to California. The following is the inscription on the coffin: RODERICK MATHESON, Colonel First California or Thirty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. V., died Oct. 2, from wounds received Sept. 14, 1862, in battle of Crampton Gap, Maryland. Aged 36 years.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—The Joint Committee on National Affairs will meet today, at 3 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Commerce. All persons interested are invited to attend without further notice.

REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—The dingy, uncouth, cramped and otherwise discreditable quarters of the United States Marshal are in process of much improvement. Paper-panelled walls, enlarged rooms, renovated furniture, and a general rejuvenation of the place seem likely to make Marshal MURRAY not ashamed to see his friends in his official quarters.

INTERESTING TO BREEDERS OF HORSES.—To-day, at the Fashion Course, the brown stallion *Henry Clay* and the favorite chestnut stallion *Shepherd Knapp* will trot mile heats, best three in five, for $2,500. *Henry Clay* goes to wagon and drives 325 pounds, and the chestnut goes in harness. To all horse breeders this trot will be of great interest. Heavy purses are bet on the result, principally "play or pay," and we anticipate a good day's sport.

OPENING OF BIDS DEFERRED.—On account of the unsettled condition of affairs at the Street Department, the opening of bids, postponed from the 29th of Sept., was again postponed, yesterday, for five days more—Mr. KNAPP ordering the postponement.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS.—The Auditing Bureau of Comptroller HAWS' Department is nearly wholly engaged from 10 to 5 o'clock, every week-day, paying out the City bounty to recruits for old regiments who are about departing for the field. The new regiments are promptly paid in camp. One of the clerks was at the camp of the Corcoran Legion, on Staten Island, yesterday, paying the bounty to the men of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment. Since the exposure of frauds being practiced on the bounty fund, made in these columns a few days ago, several commanders of regiments have called on Mr. HAWS, and expressed the desire that their men should not be paid till they should attest their claims.

TAX PAYMENTS.—The receipts on account of personal taxes last week amounted to $262,041 36. The gross amount of the bills paid was $265,131 59, the discount amounting to $3,090 23. The net sum paid up to last Saturday night was $834,482 42. It is expected that the real estate tax books will be placed in possession of the Receiver before the close of this week.

ASSESSMENT SALE.—At noon on next Thursday, the Comptroller will commence a sale of property for unpaid assessments of the years 1852, 1853 and 1854. A good deal of the property to be sold is more or less improved. The claims, which amount to about $150,000, include assessments on about 100 different jobs of street improvement, grading, paving, flagging, curbing, guttering, sewerage, and fencing and filling vacant lots. Each piece of property will be sold for the least term of years for which the bidder will take it and pay assessment on it, and twelve per cent. per annum interest on the amount, calculated from the time of the confirmation of the contract for the improvement made, and also the *pro rata* cost of advertising and selling. The sale will probably last a fortnight.

THE ELEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF OTHER PARTIES.—Coroner WILDEY, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of JOHN DONNELLY, who was murdered at an early hour on Sunday morning, at the corner of Avenue B and Houston-street, a pretty full account of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday. The excitement, which ran so high in the neighborhood on Sunday, had somewhat abated yesterday, and it was possible for reporters, jurors and witnesses to enter the Station-house without danger to life or limb. The following is an abstract of the evidence taken by the Coroner yesterday:

Francis Lamb, the first witness, testified that on Saturday night he was in company with the deceased and John Duffy; between twelve and one o'clock, when near the corner of Avenue B and Houston-street, witness and his party encountered five or six colored men; they said something insulting to the party of witness, when the latter asked them what they meant; witness caught one of them around the waist, and one of the colored men then cut him on the back of the head; witness did not see a knife in the hand of his assailant; the deceased was wrangling with three or four more of them; all of us had been drinking, but were not intoxicated; witness could not recognize any of the colored men, and did not see the deceased stabbed; he heard the deceased ask them if they were going to rob him.

John Duffy testified: I was in company with deceased and Lamb on Saturday night; Lamb and I met deceased in a drinking saloon at about 11 o'clock, and remained there about one hour; we drank about four times; we encountered the colored people in Avenue B, between Houston and Second streets; I went on, and deceased and Lamb stood talking to them; Lamb asked them what they wanted; there were no blows struck; I called for Lamb and deceased to come on, and they did so, and were followed by the colored men, and on the corner of Houston-street and avenue B they got wrangling again; deceased picked up a stone; I thought there was going to be a muss, and went back to Second-street and called "watch;" I then went to the corner of avenue B, and saw deceased lying on his back and Lamb standing bleeding; a policeman was there when I came up; I was perfectly sober, still I could not recognize any of the men.

Philip Blank testified—About one o'clock on Sunday morning I came out of a lager-bier saloon in Avenue B, and saw deceased and a colored man kicking each other; deceased was calling watch, and I saw Duffey run back to Second-street; deceased and the white men walked on to the corner of Houston-street, and were followed by the colored men; as I was going into my house I saw deceased have a stone in his hand; heard deceased say "You d—n nigger you only want to knock me down and rob me"; the colored man that stabbed deceased said he did not want to rob him; deceased then threatened to throw the stone; the colored man said "If you throw that stone I'll shoot you;" the colored man had a bundle in his hand which he handed to another colored man, and he then put his hand in his pocket and pulled out something and then run against the deceased, who shortly after fell down, but as he was somewhat intoxicated I did not think anything about it; he got up and I then saw blood come from him; he fell down again and said he was dead; the colored man that stabbed deceased ran away; one of the other colored men then came up and struck one of the white men on the head, and when he fell down the others kicked him; it must have been fifteen minutes after this before a policeman came up; the man that stabbed deceased had on a light coat; he was not a very black man.

George W. Blake testified—My attention was attracted to the occurrence by hearing a negro say, "I'll shoot you;" I saw several colored men standing at the corner of the street; one of the colored men made a pass at one of the white men, and then ran up Houston-street, followed by a big black dog; the man he made a pass at fell, and tried to get up, exclaiming, "I am stabbed;" I saw another man fall immediately after, but could not tell who struck him; after he fell all the colored men ran down Houston-street; the man who keeps the grocery store on the corner of Avenue B, called "Watch!" and a Policeman came up; the colored man that made a pass at deceased had on a pepper-and-salt colored coat; he was not a very black man; the prisoner shown me (Read) I am confident is the one that struck deceased in the breast; there were none of the white men that struck the colored men.

John Clawson (colored) testified: On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, I was in company with several colored friends, Theodore Frisby, Shadwick Read, Wm. Birley and Alex. Vandervere. We started from No. 102 Attorney-street, and went through Ridge-street to Francis George's house, and there we divided a quart of beer between nine of us; from there we went through Houston-street to Avenue B, up Avenue B; Read "horse flied" a man near Second-street; what is meant by "horseflying" is when you find a man asleep you hit him on the side-face; we then went up Third-street to Avenue C, and coming through Avenue B to Houston-street, I was struck by a white man; I asked him what he struck me for; he made no reply; I saw another white man draw something; I then drew my knife and struck the nearest man to me over the head with it, and then ran away and went to No. 102 Attorney-street; I had not been there long before all the rest came there; Read said he ran his knife into one of the men so far that he could not pull it out; Frisby said he was wiping one side and the other with his dirk; I said I hit some one on the head with my knife; my knife is a long bread-knife, (about 18 inches long), which I carry to protect myself; Read had a long pocket-knife, and Frisby had a white-handled dirk; Birley and Vandervere did not carry knives; the blade of Read's knife was about three-quarters of an inch wide.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned by the Coroner to 7 o'clock P. M., to-day, at the same place. Warrants have, in the meantime, been issued for the apprehension of BIRLEY, VANDERVERE and BRISBY, who, according to the evidence above recited, were with the party at the time of the affray. The Police are making diligent efforts to effect their arrest.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Oct. 6, 1862—One and a Half O'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate John Austin Smith, Junior, for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the nomination of John Austin Smith, Junior, for Street Commissioner, be rejected.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Froment—5.

Pending the vote,

Alderman Farley asked to be excused from voting.

Alderman Boole moved that Alderman Farley be required to vote.

Alderman Froment moved as a substitute that Alderman Farley be excused.

Which was lost.

And Alderman Farley voted as above.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Railroads from the further consideration of a resolution in relation to the Seventh-avenue Railroad.

Which was carried.

He then moved to lay the same on the table, and to make it the special order of business at the next meeting of the Board.

Which was carried.

He then moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the seventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Alderman Frear moved to amend by making the hour of adjournment at ten o'clock on Tuesday.

Alderman Ottiwell further moved to amend by making the adjournment on Wednesday, the eighth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was accepted by Alderman Boole.

And the motion, as amended, was carried.

PETITION.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of the South Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-first-street, for the use of Croton water.

Whereupon Alderman Frear presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the elders and deacons of South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, free of expense.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the following named places be, and are hereby designated for holding the polls of election in the Twenty first Ward, viz.:

First District—Southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Second-avenue.

Second District—Number three hundred and ninety-seven Fourth-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight Broadway.

Thirteenth District—Number five hundred and seventy-eight Sixth-avenue.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the polls of election in the Eighteenth Ward, Fourteenth Aldermanic District, be located as follows:

First District—Number twenty-three East Eighteenth-street.

Second District—Number two hundred and eighty-six Nineteenth-street.

Third District—Number four hundred and two Sixth-avenue.

Fourth District—Number one hundred and sixty-two Third-avenue.

Fifth District—Number ninety-eight East Seventeenth-street, northeast corner of Third-avenue.

Sixth District—Number one hundred and twenty-seven East Twenty-second-street.

Seventh District—Number two hundred and eighty-six and a half Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Number one hundred and ninety-five Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Ninth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four East Eighteenth-street.

Tenth District—Number two hundred and twenty-four Twenty-third-street.

Eleventh District—Number three hundred and ninety-nine First-avenue.

Twelfth District—Number one hundred and twenty-eight East Sixteenth-street.

Thirteenth District—Number two hundred and twelve East Nineteenth-street.

Fourteenth District—Number two hundred and one East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Election Poll of the Sixth District, Twelfth Ward, be removed from the house of John Scallon, corner One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, to the house of William Harris, corner One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That the following places be designated for holding the Election Polls in the Ninth Ward:

First District—Number six hundred and seventy-two Greenwich-street.

Second District—Number four hundred and sixty-two Hudson-street.

Third District—Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets.

Fourth District—Number twelve Christopher-street.

Fifth District—Number fifteen Seventh-avenue.

Sixth District—Number forty-eight Hammond-street.

Seventh District—Number thirty-six Fourth-street.

Eighth District—Northeast corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Ninth District—Number six hundred and thirty-six Hudson-street.

Tenth District—Number four Bethune-street.

Eleventh District—Number seven hundred and thirty-three Greenwich-street.

Twelfth District—Southeast corner of Washington and West Tenth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the polls of the Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward be changed to number seventy-six Fourth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the polls for Election in the Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward, Ninth Aldermanic District, be held at number two hundred and eighty-six Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

AN ORDINANCE,

Regulating the Unloading, Loading or Storage of Hay or Straw at the Piers or Bulkheads in the City of New-York.

SECTION ONE.—No person or persons shall hereafter keep on storage or for sale any loose or bale hay or straw on any barge or boat, transient or permanently located at any pier, slip or bulkhead, in the East or North River, south of Fourteenth-street.

SECTION TWO.—No person or persons shall hereafter load or unload, or store in any shed or other structure, upon any of the piers or bulkheads of the City of New-York, any loose or bale hay or straw, south of Fourteenth-street.

SECTION THREE.—Any person or persons who shall violate any, or either of the provisions of this ordinance, shall pay a penalty of twenty-five ($25) dollars, and in addition thereto, ten ($10) dollars, for every twenty-four hours the hay or straw shall remain on, or at any pier or bulkhead, after the owner, agent or person having charge of the same, shall have been served with a written or printed notice, to remove the hay or straw.

SECTION FOUR.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings, his deputy, or any of the Inspectors thereof, to enforce this ordinance; and all such fines and penalties, when received, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the use and benefit of the said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of Treasury Balances to the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Major F. W. Willard, of the Anthon Battalion, for a stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the owner of lot on the west side of Third-avenue, fifty feet south from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, be permitted to construct a drain to connect with the sewer already built in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, in order that the lot surrounding the building already erected may be properly drained, the present condition of the locality rendering it absolutely necessary that the same should be done forthwith, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of the owners of said property.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick for the amount of ninety dollars, to be in full for pay for loss of vessel breaking through Pier number sixty-one, East River, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the said amount of ninety dollars to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, the property-owners to pay one-half the expense, and the City the remaining half, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That the election poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward be changed from the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue to the house of John Black, at the junction of Eighth-avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid on the table.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-third streets, west of and near Eighth-avenue, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting ordinance that the sunken lots in Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third-streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, on north side of Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the northerly side of Thirteenth-street, and southerly side of Fourteenth-street, from Avenue C to Avenue D, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Department, where not already done, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to repair the carriage of Hose Company Number Fourteen, the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Brady, for the sum of ninety-three dollars and seventy-five cents, to be in full for sand furnished the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen, that the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company Number Forty-eight, and Hook and Ladder Company No. Two, be set apart for the latter Company, upon the occupation of their new location by Engine Company Number Forty-eight.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, of the Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a house for the use of Hose Company Number Thirty-seven, on the lot lately purchased for the said Company by the Comptroller.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolutions of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals forthwith, to rebuild the house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Number Eight.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a house for the use of Engine Company Number Twenty-one, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller, to be similar in all respects to the house of Engine Company Number Thirty-one.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—14.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Gedney, for the sum of eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents, for expenses incurred by the Committee in accompanying the remains of Brigadier-General Williams from this City to Newburgh.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nicholas Walsh, for two hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, being in full for funeral expenses of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate accounts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new house for Hose Company Number Eleven, on the site now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine and Hose Company Number Eleven.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—15.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild the carriage of Hose Company Number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Thirty-nine, in the lot of ground lately purchased by the Comptroller for the use of said Company, and that the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-second street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinances therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-fourth street, from the Fourth avenue to Lexington avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, the property owners to pay half and the city the other half of the expense thereof, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchel, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Downing-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—16.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that both sides of Fifty-fifth-street, between the Third and Lexington avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Mitchell, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Froment, Farley—7.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Mitchell, Frear—4.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Fifty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—13.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned, until Wednesday, the eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, October 6, 1862—5 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, Number Sixteen City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Babcock—

Petition of property owners in Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to have Belgian pavement laid therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Desmond—

Whereas, At the recent fire at Number two hundred and seventy-nine Mott-street, on the night of September twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, which would have involved a great loss of life and property but for the timely aid of Mr. John McCauley, and

Whereas, Mr. John McCauley, a member of Number Eighteen Hook and Ladder Company, of the Fire Department of this City, did, by his heroic exertions, preserve the lives of three persons at the risk of his own life, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed to procure and present to Mr. John McCauley a suitable testimonial, as a badge of honor for his self-sacrificing exertions as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Fourth Election District poll of the Seventh Ward be held at Number One Hundred and Eighty-six Cherry-street.

Councilman Lent moved that such resolution be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the same was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That if the Board of Aldermen concur therein, the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of a sword, sash and belt to be presented to Capt. John Downey, of the First Regiment of Fire Zouaves, who has been recently released from the prison at Richmond, after an incarceration of thirteen months.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Keech, Brice, Long—13.

And the resolution was laid over.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward be removed from Number fifty-one Cherry-street to Number sixty-one Cherry-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward be retained at Number one hundred and seventy-three Madison-street, in place of Number one hundred and ninety-two Henry-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to place the fire telegraph in house of Engine Company number Seventeen, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the election poll of the First District, Thirteenth Ward, be held at No. 117 Clinton-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he hereby is requested to communicate to this Board his opinion whether the Deputy Street Commissioner appointed under the Third article of the Fourth chapter of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is, in case of a vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, a "head of department" within the meaning of the clause of the Twenty-first section of the Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, authorizing the Board of Aldermen "to dismiss any of the heads of departments for cause other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the polling place for the Second District of the Fourth Ward be held at Number five Duane-street, in lieu of Number two hundred and sixty-three William-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stevenson—

Resolved, (if the Board of Aldermen concur,) That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby instructed to make, or cause to be made, a minute and thorough examination of the several forts in the harbor and approaches to this City, and report as soon as practicable, so that the Common Council may be placed in possession of correct information as to their present condition for purposes of defence.

Councilman Trotter moved that said resolution be referred to a Special Committee.

Councilman Barney moved, as an amendment, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Almshouse Department.

Which was lost.

And the motion to refer to a Special Committee was carried.

Subsequently,

The President announced, as such Special Committee, Councilmen Trotter, Hayes, Ross, Miller and Lent.

By Councilman Ross—

Whereas, The trees standing several feet from the curb on the south side of Fourteenth-street, between the Church of the Annunciation and the Seventh-avenue, are an incumbrance to the sidewalk, and a majority of the owners of the adjoining property desire the removal of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to cause the said trees to be cut down and removed from the street, and that he cause so much of the sidewalk as may be injured by the removal to be properly repaired.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That Harrison H. Ferguson be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Manhattan-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company Number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Fourteenth-street, between University-place and Fifth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, half at the expense of the City and the other half at the expense of the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in granting prayer of Sproul & Hickman for extension of time for building houses of Hose Companies Numbers Six and Thirty-one, and refunding to the petitioners the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars for extra Inspectors.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be laid in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Forty-eighth-street be flagged a space four feet wide, between Second and Third avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that permission be given to R. H. Cudlipp to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street, to the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the cost thereof to be borne by said Cudlipp.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to be fenced.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Fisher & Bird, of numbers ninety-seven and one hundred and three East Houston-street, and George W. Sneeden, of number two hundred and sixty-three Bowery, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Ross, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of former report from said Committee, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all the necessary repairs to the Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, to be made forthwith.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words "and that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals therefor."

Which was lost, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Miller, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

And the report was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—6.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietor of the Evening Post newspaper, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents, in full, for bill for advertising for Committee for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, hereto annexed, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Negative—Councilman Hogan—1.

Councilman Gedney moved that the rule be suspended, for the purpose of considering a general order.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Gedney called up General Order Number four hundred and forty-four, being a report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—23.

Councilman Barney called up general order, number three hundred, being a resolution that the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred on the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran and Captain John Downey, and that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the parties whose bills are hereby submitted, and charge the same to its appropriate account; said bills to be indorsed "correct" by a majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. (In Board of Councilmen, September fifteen, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Councilman Orton moved as an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Which was lost.

The motion to refer to the Committee on National Affairs was lost.

And the resolution was adopted.

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Ross, The President—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Ryan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resignation of Jacob G. Horton as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Noah Lugwell be appointed in his stead.

Which was carried.

Councilman Ryan moved that such resignation be accepted, and the resolution connected therewith adopted.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the regular order of business be again suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number four hundred and forty-six, being Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Donohoe, for the sum of forty-eight dollars, for services rendered as per accompanying bill and affidavit relative thereto, said amount to be charged to the appropriation for lands and places.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—5.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Orton moved that the regular order of business be resumed.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved to take from the table the veto of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution creating the *Staats Zeitung* a full Corporation paper, with authority to publish all matter required to be published by the Common Council, its Committees, or Heads of Departments, &c.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Brice—8.

While the paper was being read,

Councilman Lent moved that the further reading be suspended.

Which was lost.

Councilman Gross moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that such motion be laid upon the table.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter, Snyder—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

And the motion to concur with the Aldermen in adopting the resolution notwithstanding the objection of his Honor the Mayor, was lost, for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder.—10.

Councilman Gross moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Councilman Ross moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

The motion to reconsider was then carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—9.

Councilman Hogan moved that the paper be referred to a Select Committee of Three.

Which was lost.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Stevenson called up General Order number three hundred and fourteen, being a report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Carr for the sum of forty-eight dollars, the same being for services as keeper of Stuyvesant Park, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—6.

Councilman Long moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the ninth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 41, 43, 46, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66. *Part II.*—Nos. 179, 181, 183, 187, 191, 195, 199, 201, 209, 210, 221, 223, 227, 229, 230, 233, 235, 237, 241, 243.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2481, 2847, 2849, 2853, 2855, 2859, 2861, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2875, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2889, 2893, 2895, 2899. *Part II.*—Nos. 2886, 2888, 2894, 2896, 2898, 2900, 2902, 2904, 2906, 2908, 2910, 2912, 2914, 2916, 2922, 2924, 2928, 2930, 2934, 2936. *Part III.*—Nos. 1723, 1763, 2839, 2233, 2272, 2325, 2328, 2340, 2352, 2359, 2367, 2370, 2374, 2413, 2417, 2435, 2462, 2484, 2514, 2529.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1033, 1965, 1313, 1819, 1877, 2329, 2363, 1767, 2451, 2393, 2413, 987, 2373. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1186, 2324, 2298, 2300, 2302, 2312, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322, 2326.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 680, 1094, 780, 542, 1214, 1215, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228. *Part II.*—Nos. 746, 373, 591, 2138, 1146, 6, 242, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1211, 1229, 1230, 1233, 1234.

The Hallett Forgery Case—Motion to Quash the Indictment.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

Samuel Hallett ads. The People.—This is a motion, on the par of the defendant, Samuel Hallett, to quash the indictments of the Grand Jury against him for forgery and false pretences in issuing forged and fraudulent certificates of the 5 per cent. stocks of the State of Indiana. The language of the indictment for forgery is, that Samuel Hallett, banker, &c., of New-York City, on the 23d day of May, 1862, did, with force and arms, feloniously, falsely make, forge and counterfeit a certain instrument purporting to be the act of the State of Indiana, by which instrument a pecuniary demand against said State was purported to be created, &c. The District Attorney raised the preliminary objection to the hearing of the motion, that defendant should demur to the indictment, and not move to quash, as from the Judge's decision on this last motion, whichever way it might be, it would be impossible for a writ of error to lie, and neither the people nor the defendant could appeal. The objection was overruled by the Judge, and the argument on the motion to quash, proceeded with. After very extended argument, the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

John E Burrell, for motion; A. Oakey Hall, opposed.

Alimony of the Verdict Against Plaintiff Allowed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Margaret Moncrief vs. John Moncrief.—The argument on this appeal before the General Term has been before mentioned in the TIMES. The action was for a limited divorce on the ground of alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. The cause was tried before Justice LEONARD in December, 1860, when the Judge found, as matter of fact, that the allegations of cruel treatment, &c., of the plaintiff, by the defendant, were not proven; and, as a conclusion of law, that the complaint should be dismissed, without costs.

On the commencement of the action originally, an order was granted directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff a certain sum of allimony, which defendant paid regularly up to the time of trial, but after dismissal of the complaint, paid no more. In the meantime an appeal had been taken to the General Term from the rulings of Justice Leonard. During the appeal plaintiff's counsel applied to Justice Barnard, at Chambers, for an order directing the defendant to continue the payment of alimony to plaintiff pending the appeal. Justice Barnard denied that order, and plaintiff then appealed to General Term from his decision. The General Term, having heard the argument in the September Term, have now rendered their decision, reversing the decision, and directing the defendant to pay to plaintiff $30 alimony, besides $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. Johnson.—Judgment apppealed from reversed.

Tiffany vs. Warrin et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by LEONARD, INGRAHAM dissenting.

Lord vs. Vreeland, Exr.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs, with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by LEONARD.

Hawley et al., vs. McCombie et al.; Walbridge vs. Van Brunt; Smith vs. Smith.—Orders affirmed with costs.

Bailey et al., vs. Lane et al.—Order reversed, and reference ordered.

Patchen vs. Devin.—Motion denied.

Powers et al., vs. Leet et al.—Order modified so as to direct attachment to issue instead of a commitment, without costs.

Wakeman vs. Dalley, impleaded.—Motion granted.

The People vs. Vanderbilt.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

The People vs. Hochneiter.—Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel., Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick.—Judgment reversed and writ of restitution ordered.

Sargeant vs. White, Administratrix, &c.; Hull vs. Vreeland.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Young, administratrix, vs. Brush et al.—Judgment reversed and case referred back to Referee for conviction. Costs to abide event unless plaintiff remits the amount of interest charged on $8,700 above three per cent.; in which case judgment affirmed for residue. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

Moncrief vs. Moncrief.—Order reversed, and order directing the payment of $30 with $10 costs.

Hoffman vs. Van Nostrand, &c.; Sarsfield vs. Van Vaughnes, et al.—Appeals dismissed with $10 costs.

Garbolt vs. Hauff, et al.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CLERKE.

Chauncey, et al. vs. Lawrence, et al.—Order reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CLERKE.

Berdan, Adm., vs. Byrne.—Decree of Surrogate modified.

Ehle vs. James, et al.—Order affirmed with costs.

Gibson, Jr., vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Browne et al. vs. Douglass.—Judgment affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by INGRAHAM.

Purcell vs. Mills; Linden et al. vs. Fox et al.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Ogden et al. vs. Bernam.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Fox vs. Burrows.—Stay granted for ninety days only.

Kohnstamn vs. Tancrede; Christie et al. vs. The Same.—Motion denied.

Ives et al. vs. Guinard et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Barbour and White.

Coughlin vs. The Adams Express Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Field, et al. vs. Banker.—Judgment affirmed, and judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Vetterlien, &c., vs. Panama Railroad Company.—Judgment on demurrer for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 6, 1862.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104¾
3,000	do	104⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104⅝
3,000	do	104⅝
5,000	U.S. 6s '81, Or. W. L. ½ yearly	101¾
35,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	93
1,050	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.....Small	105
25,000	do	105½
20,000	do	105⅝
4,000	U. S. 6s. 1 Yr. Cr.	99½
19,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	119½
1,000	City 5s, '78	98
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds, '79	103
5,000	Ill. War Loan	101
5,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	101
26,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90	58
10,000	do b30	58¼
3,000	do	57¾
2,000	North Car. St. 6s	71
35,000	Missouri St. 6s	57
5,000	do	57⅛
85,000	do	57½
10,000	do b30	57¾
3,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. J. R.	65
10,000	do	66
2,500	California St. 7s	111
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	108
1,000	N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76	113
10,000	Erie R. 3d m.b. '83	107¾
8,000	do s10	107¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101½
10,000	do	101¾
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	102½
5,000	do	103
3,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	110
5,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. C. 1st m. S.F.B. ex. in.	113
5,000	do	113½
5,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. Old	110½
3,000	do	111
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	98
2,000	do	97½
11,000	M. S. Sink. F. Bds.	107
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	105
17,000	A. & T. H. 2d M.P.	82
5,000	do	82½
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc. B.	63
2,000	C.&N.W.S.F.B.	100½
2,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bds.	93
3,100	C.&N.W.1st Mtg.	81
9,000	Chi.&N.W.Ass.B.	65
30,600	Chi.& N.W.2d M.	38
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	99½
9,000	do	100
5,000	do	99¾
30,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85
8,000	do	84½
10,000	do	84¾
1,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	101¼
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F.B.	103¾
5,000	do	103½
30,000	Pits., F.W.&C.3M	74
2,000	Clev.&Pitts.3M.B	87
30,000	American Gold	123
11,000	do	122⅞
95	Am. Ex. Bank	98
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100
20	Continental Bank	89¾
25	do	90
5	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	99
30	Canton Company	15¾
120	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	112
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14
30	do	14¼
1500	do	14½
100	Penn. Coal Co.	109¾
60	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	130
50	do	130½
50	do s60	130
50	do	131
100	do s30	131
150	do	131¼
50	do	131½
10	do	132
1800	N. Y. Cen. R.	105
100	do b60	104⅞
100	do b10	104⅞
100	do s30	104
300	do	104⅞
900	Erie Railway	58½
100	do	58⅝
100	do	58¾
50	do s30	58¾
500	do	59
800	do	59¼
450	do b30	59½
200	do s60	59
100	do s30	59
50	do b60	59½
1000	Erie Railway Pref.	85½
100	do opg	85⅝
800	do	85
100	do b10	85
575	do	84½
50	do s15	84½
150	do	84¾
150	do	84⅝
100	Hudson River R. R.	70
50	do	70¼
200	do s60	70
600	do	70½
100	do b20	70½
50	do b30	70½
800	Harlem Railroad	23¾
600	do	23⅞
1500	do	24
14	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
1300	do	50
100	do b60	50¼
200	do s60	49½
100	do b60	50½
100	do b60	50¾
800	Reading Railroad	78
1200	Mich. Central R.R.	88
25	do	88¼
50	do b10	88
50	do s10	88
2500	Mich S.&N. Ia. R.	46
325	do b30	46¼
100	do	46¼
100	M.S.&N.I.G.Stk. s60	81
500	do	82
400	do	82¼
800	do	83
75	Panama Railroad	145
210	do	146
325	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	82½
100	do s60	82
250	do	82¾
400	do b30	83
50	do	82⅞
550	do	83
3000	Ill. Cen. C.Bd. Scp.	60
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35¾
250	do	36
300	do	35⅞
200	do b60	36½
100	do b30	36¼
100	do b10	36
100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	132
900	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	85
875	do	85¼
100	do	85⅝
3000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	73
200	do	72¾
450	Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	83
100	do	83½
31	Chi. B. & Qui. R. R.	106
200	do	108⅝
6	Mil. & P. Du C.R.R.	36¾
75	do	37½
50	do b30	37⅝
130	Del., L. & W. R.	110
100	Tol. & Wab. pref.	72
150	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	59
100	do	59¼
200	do	59½
100	do	60
10	Rome & W. R.	81
10	Nor. & Wor. R.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¾
30,000	do	104½
13,000	U. S. Dem. Notes	119½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	58½
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	57
25,000	do	57¼
20,000	American Gold	123¼
100	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	132½
300	do	133
600	N. Y. Central R.	104½
100	do s30	104
50	do b30	104½
100	do	104⅝
50	do	104¾
1,200	Harlem Railroad	24¼
500	Erie Railway s30	58
100	do	58½
500	do	58¼
100	do	58⅝
100	Erie R. Pref.	84⅝
100	do	84¾
400	do	84½
620	Harlem R. Pref.	50
100	do	50¼
150	Hud. River R.	70
500	do b30	70¼
200	do	70½
50	Reading R.	78¼
100	do b30	78¾
350	Clev. & Tol. R.	72½
500	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	83½
25	Mich. Cen. R.	87½
500	do	87¾
100	do	87⅞
100	do	88
1,300	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	46
100	do s30	46
50	do	46¼
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	82
250	do	82¼
250	Ill. C. R. Scrip	82½
100	do s15	82¼
100	do b30	82¾
200	do s30	82
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	36
200	do b10	36
600	Gal. & Chic. R.	85½

MONDAY, Oct. 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 27:

Increase in Loans	$4,896,067
Increase in Specie	733,035
Increase in Circulation	99,389
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,652,919

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Oct. 5. 1861.	Oct. 4, 1862.	Sept. 27, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	148,545,488	165,057,113	160,161,046
Specie	39,809,901	38,325,587	37,592,552
Circulation	8,884,056	9,900,112	9,800,723
Gross Deposits	139,055,445	197,780,348	186,105,030
Exchanged	18,447,896	39,835,577	32,813,178
Undrawn	120,607,549	157,944,771	153,291,852
In Sub-Treasury	10,629,098	11,904,559	11,435,264

The Bank return shows another general increase on the lines of Loans, Specie and Deposits. The addition made to the average of Loans is larger than usual of late. It corresponds more nearly to the increase in Deposits. This is owing to the improved demand for money from the Stock Exchange at 5 ℘ cent. per annum. The speculation on that arena through the past week was, perhaps, the heaviest in amount ever known. While a considerable amount of the sales are for cash and paid for directly by the purchasers out of their own private funds, there is a much larger movement on speculation by a deposit of margins with the Brokers, who in turn borrow the means for carrying the stocks either at Bank or from private lenders. The mercantile demand for Money has not increased. The present averages are below the actual lines at the close of the week. The specie was then over $39,000,000, and the Deposits over $160,000,000. The Loans were also higher than on the average and on the increase. The market for Money today is fairly active at 5 ℘ cent., the Stock Exchange Brokers being the principal borrowers. Gold is steady at 123 ℘ cent., and Exchange on London for the mail of Wednesday to go by the *Scotia*, 135½@136 for Bankers', and 134@135 for Merchant bills.

There is renewed excitement in the Stock Market to-day, and a further considerable rise in Erie and the Western Shares. The eagerness to purchase these exceeds any previous day's market, although sellers were disposed to supply the demand in the early part of the day at the additional advance. Other descriptions on the Railway list were firm; Harlem, Hudson River, and Reading higher than on Saturday; New-York Central steady; but since this stock passed over the point of par it seems to be less in favor with the more sanguine class of speculators, who in these extraordinary times are not content with less than 1@2 ℘ cent. rise every day. It is also noticed that the old holders of Central are better content with their investment, and supply fewer certificates to the Street than when the price fluctuated between 80@90 ℘ cent. On the Railway Mortgages the changes are not important. Cleveland & Pittsburghs are 2 ℘ cent. higher, and Michigan Centrals and Michigan Southern Sinking Funds 1½ ℘ cent. higher. A large business was done in nearly all descriptions. The Government Securities were firm, without any marked speculative activity. The 7.30 ℘ cents. went up to 105½ and interest. Of Illinois War Loan, the interest on which is paid in Gold, there were considerable sales at 101½ ℘ cent. Another important rise took place in Pacific Mail Shares. The most moderate demand for this stock appears to advance the price 1@2 ℘ cent., owing to the unusual dividends at the rate of 20 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, and the circumstance that some few parties are supposed to be short on their contracts for delivery.

At the Second Board there was some disposition to realize on the additional advance in the forenoon, and about 14,000 shares of different Railways were sold, at a concession, in most cases, of ½@1 ℘ cent. Part of these sales were of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which manifested increased firmness. A few speculative sales for the decline were made in Erie Old Stock, at 58 ℘ cent., seller's option, 30 days, and at 58¼@⅜ cash.

Later in the day, the market left off steady, without material alteration in prices from the printed sales at the Second Board.

	Sat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	104¾	104⅝
Erie	57⅞	57½
Erie Preferred	84½	84¾
Rock Island	82⅞	83½
Galena	84½	86½
Mich. Central	86¾	87¾
Mich. Southern	44½	46½
Mich. Guarant'd	80¼	82¼
Illinois Cen.	81	82
Toledo	72½	72¼
Pacific	128¾	133
Panama	146	146½
Missouris	56½	56¾
Tennessees	58	58½
U. S. 5s, 1874	92½	93
U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104¾
U.S. Notes, C.H	119½	119½
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	105¼	105¼
Bills on Lond'n	135½	136
Gold	123	123¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares

New-York	102¼
Manhattan	125
Merchants'	100
Mechanics	103
Union	102¼
America	108
Tradesmen's	101½
National	91
Merchant's Exchange	88
Commerce	95
Mech. Banking Ass'n	90
Ocean	80¼
American Exchange	98
Chatham	82
Bank of the Republic	90
Bank of N. America	100
Metropolitan	103
East River	86
Nassau	100½
Shoe and Leather	99
Continental	89½
Commonwealth	85
Importers' & Traders'	98½
Park	111½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	108¼
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'l est.	102
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub.	104
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv't '76	113¼
Erie firsts, '68	116
Erie seconds, '79	113
Erie thirds, '83	107¾
Erie fourths, '80	101½
Erie fifths, '88	98
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99
Hudson firsts '69	113
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	110
Hudson thirds, '75	103
Hudson conv'le, '67	96
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109
Harlem seconds, '64	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘c., '69-72	111½
M. C. n. f. 8 ℘ c., '82	113½
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	115
M. S. 7 ℘ c. seconds	97
M. S.&N. I. s. f. 7 ℘c.	107
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	105½
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	98
T. H. & Alton 2ds Pre.	83
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	30
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext'd	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92½
Chic.&N.W. 1sts, 2d s.	81
Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd.	65
Chi. & N. W. seconds	38
Han. & St. J. firsts	46
Del., Lac. & W. 1sts	110
Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108½
Tol. & Wab. firsts	99¾
Tol. & Wab. seconds	84½
Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101¼
Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	106
Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Clev. & Tol. s.f.	103½
N. J. Cen firsts	107
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	103
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Pitts. Ft. W & Chi. 3ds	74
Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
Clev. & Pitts. thirds	86
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72
T. H. Inc. seconds	62½

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company for the month of September, were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$22,483 35	$21,481 45
Freight	147,896 52	121,056 05
Total	$170,379 87	$142,537 50
Increase		$27,842 37

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the month of September were:

1861	$200,275 94
1862	178,857 30
Decrease	$21,418 64

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie earnings for September were:

1862	$70,077 20
1861	51,212 40
Increase 1862	$18,864 80

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $622,875 17, including for Customs, $152,957; Payments, $658,632 98; Balance, $11,354,909 74.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 4.	LOANS. Sept. 27.	SPECIE. Oct. 4.	SPECIE. Sept. 27.
Bk. of New-York	6,160,594	6,198,580	2,354,588	2,106,234
Manhattan Co.	5,897,707	5,681,855	2,154,744	2,071,624
Merchants' Bank	6,784,809	6,690,689	2,007,667	1,910,147
Mechanics' Bank	4,788,563	4,631,361	656,906	658,375
Union Bank	4,188,226	4,085,667	2,392,027	2,461,303
Bank of America	8,871,843	8,660,242	2,281,762	1,732,542
Phenix Bank	3,958,175	3,986,699	643,015	572,967
City Bank	3,912,581	3,834,598	2,464,429	2,702,781
Tradesmen's Bank	2,347,992	2,366,579	185,712	177,121
Fulton Bank	1,614,446	1,562,660	371,167	375,829
Chemical Bank	2,809,682	2,859,298	2,735,076	2,739,715
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,633,296	2,625,145	225,938	214,330
National Bank	2,312,298	2,306,259	578,353	540,320
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,708,917	1,671,482	143,428	145,111
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	992,004	958,110	211,544	243,129
Greenwich Bank	486,885	518,123	376,231	381,339
Leather Man. Bk.	2,204,583	2,301,486	587,688	668,980
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,355,352	1,325,616	316,735	314,239
Bk. St. New-York	5,409,180	5,494,192	808,652	866,633
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,629,753	8,189,976	2,607,520	2,591,256
Bk. of Commerce	13,499,079	13,407,928	1,403,751	1,501,370
Broadway Bank	3,305,797	3,114,149	926,991	945,399
Ocean Bank	2,461,928	2,222,505	293,149	285,951
Mercantile Bank	3,548,497	3,379,037	531,025	526,769
Pacific Bank	1,500,987	1,462,652	118,965	117,744
Bank of Republic	5,408,637	5,076,336	1,581,288	1,638,440
Chatham Bank	935,130	951,478	108,700	98,470
People's Bank	764,068	765,763	110,914	108,356
Bank of N. Am.	2,221,161	2,105,560	136,009	136,539
Hanover Bank	2,304,757	2,288,886	161,117	147,941
Irving Bank	1,000,814	990,705	93,213	88,570
Metropolitan Bk.	10,287,141	9,434,003	1,591,158	1,558,280
Citizen's Bank	942,450	874,482	91,041	89,753
Nassau Bank	2,532,218	2,367,713	255,050	254,283
Market Bank	2,250,237	2,153,330	266,937	258,844
St. Nicholas Bank	1,595,161	1,530,866	181,977	171,512
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,046,022	3,022,371	177,091	167,867
Corn Exch. Bank	2,793,492	2,610,983	377,151	513,984
Continental Bank	4,186,018	3,970,500	208,305	222,350
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,601,539	1,498,772	313,072	326,942
Oriental Bank	685,781	691,504	74,603	73,685
Marine Bank	1,693,402	1,645,330	250,217	260,425
Atlantic Bank	736,425	735,821	86,414	86,092
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,240,042	3,277,650	381,631	381,108
Park Bank	8,894,053	8,350,436	3,752,708	3,406,087
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,128,739	1,104,947	204,299	223,929
Grocers' Bank	760,873	744,454	74,615	74,859
North River Bank	886,816	897,670	68,280	66,002
East River Bank	397,643	364,783	28,746	50,365
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,436,931	1,339,142	122,278	118,162
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	671,816	684,932	104,382	108,324
N.Y. Exch. Bank	402,843	340,323	40,609	62,199
Bull's Head Bank	511,569	497,724	28,517	27,713
N.Y. County Bank	365,771	359,435	50,382	50,207
Total	165,057,113	160,161,046	38,325,587	37,592,552
	Increase....	$4,896,067	Increase....	$733,035

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 4.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 27.	DEPOSITS—NET. Oct. 4	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 27.
Bk. of New-York	481,219	487,408	6,105,407	5,809,382
Manhattan Co.	79,449	80,555	6,692,132	6,179,426
Merchants' Bank	230,136	198,010	6,848,447	6,663,064
Mechanics' Bank	331,385	316,301	3,827,022	3,802,274
Union Bank	216,378	217,111	4,367,472	4,278,825
Bank of America	43,084	44,159	11,588,564	10,707,700
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,149,155	3,214,637
City Bank			5,365,026	5,749,175
Tradesmen's Bank	278,453	267,995	1,725,851	1,709,267
Fulton Bank	219,192	223,854	1,938,196	1,943,990
Chemical Bank	77,993	82,085	6,805,049	6,691,466
Merch. Exch. Bk.	149,679	149,161	1,842,905	1,903,262
National Bank	148,348	148,433	1,774,715	1,743,036
Butch. & Drov. Bk	322,709	322,156	1,747,369	1,695,018
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	186,914	187,928	1,150,619	1,110,491
Greenwich Bank	142,987	142,522	535,970	556,452
Leather Man. Bk.	300,382	299,106	1,750,916	1,869,722
Seventh Ward Bk.	166,322	173,569	1,244,177	1,244,072
Bk. St. New-York	305,434	258,105	4,879,944	5,002,670
Am. Exchange Bk.	359,659	356,298	7,574,634	7,206,189
Bk. of Commerce	1,715	1,715	10,123,548	9,666,339
Broadway Bank	328,769	328,798	3,934,648	3,560,378
Ocean Bank	98,065	97,845	2,057,076	1,760,359
Mercantile Bank	6,427	6,427	3,632,504	3,742,339
Pacific Bank	101,112	102,099	1,280,844	1,267,530
Bank of Republic	281,151	280,645	4,855,324	4,731,571
Chatham Bank	48,007	50,222	695,687	643,702
People's Bank	98,770	94,014	673,428	661,128
Bank of N. Am.	178,436	178,984	1,699,707	1,733,679
Hanover Bank	162,480	154,130	1,387,688	1,400,157
Irving Bank	126,278	125,388	883,655	875,841
Metropolitan Bk.	272,295	273,504	8,505,480	8,170,425
Citizen's Bank	175,976	176,059	736,542	741,857
Nassau Bank	15,019	15,482	2,181,249	2,167,496
Market Bank	257,174	256,677	1,568,401	1,527,974
St. Nicholas Bank	198,791	196,513	1,157,083	1,068,462
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	522,046	517,630	2,411,358	2,247,512
Corn Exch. Bank	284,178	280,070	2,086,326	2,193,909
Continental Bank	254,979	253,182	2,259,370	2,302,819
Bk. of Commw'lth	318,341	318,635	1,751,095	1,690,785
Oriental Bank	148,594	151,361	621,235	601,659
Marine Bank	252,490	252,738	1,488,464	1,533,065
Atlantic Bank	122,606	120,680	503,983	464,000
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,836,863	2,666,605
Park Bank	394,237	394,461	12,251,584	11,631,806
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	85,356	85,843	891,563	919,722
Grocers' Bank	45,172	45,222	676,331	633,648
North River Bank	79,542	79,645	747,504	770,557
East River Bank	110,715	109,009	333,666	341,240
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	11,367	11,692	1,147,834	1,087,642
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	193,359	191,724	448,898	464,589
N.Y. Exch. Bank	148,795	147,028	334,595	328,242
Bull's Head Bank	132,883	132,615	466,780	452,171
N.Y. County Bank	117,924	118,530	401,433	376,336
Total	$9,900,112	$9,800,723	157,944,771	153,291,852
	Increase....	$99,389	Increase....	$4,652,919

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kind of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 20,807 bbls. Flour, 650 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 272,245 bushels Wheat, 184,970 bushels Corn, 30 bushels Barley, 24,951 bushels Oats, 2,450 pkgs. Provisions, and 708 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $7 12½ for Pots and $7 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,300 bags, at 23¼c.@24c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middlings 55½c.@56c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, and prices have generally advanced 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 40@$5 60; poor to choice extra State, at $5 60@$6 00, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85. Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 35@$5 60; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 85@$7 00; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 05@$6 25 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 60
Extra State	5 60	@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 05	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 30	@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 8 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 00

Southern Flour is in active demand at rising prices; sales 3,600 bbls., at $6 10@$6 70 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant: sales to-day 1,800 bbls. extra at $5 85@$7 60 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 25@$4 50 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey; $3 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steadily, but closed heavily, the export demand having fallen off considerably. The reported sales since our last comprise 235,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 42; Amber Western, at $1 29@$1 31; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 23@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, at $1 13 @$1 20; Chicago Spring at $1 08@$1 15, and White Kentucky $1 53 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 164,000 bushels, to arrive, at 59c.@60½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@53c. for unsound; 62c. for Yellow Western, and 65. for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 60c.@82c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@59c.; Western, at 55c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@60c. ℘ bushel. Barley has not varied materially. Sales, 6,500 bushels State and Canada, at $1 10@$1 15 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in good supply and fair demand, at 55c.@70c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request, at 14c.@18c. for New, and 13c.@17c. for Old, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Are in fair demand at buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at unchanged quotations.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at full rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advancing prices. Sales, 1,900 bbls., at $11 75@$11 85 for Mess, and $10 25@10 37½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in demand and firm at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔. Lard is salable and firm; sales 2,500 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 40@$13 50 for Plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter continues active and firm, at 12c.@16½c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling readily at 7c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 9¾c.@11¾c., Cuba at 9c.@9¾c., and Porto Rico at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 ℔s., at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., at 33¾c.@ 34c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day, at our revised quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11½d.@11¾d. ℘ bushel. Beef, 7s. ℘ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d ℘ bbl.; Cotton, ¼d. ℘ ℔.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.; ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard 40s.@42s. 6d; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Oil, 42s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 5s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 47s. 6d.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ℘ ton. The

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 25
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 14
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 15
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. SEDGWICK, CORPORAL Company K, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, wounded in the battle near Sharpsburgh. Any person knowing where he is will please send word to R. SEDGWICK, No. 66 Beaver-st., New-York.

WILL A. C. CALL AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the same hour, and have the affair settled at once. W. C. H.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM.—Public meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Elm Park Hotel, Ninety-second-st. and Broadway. Citizens and property-owners in favor of immediate action by the Common Council in extending the Eighth-avenue Railroad, will please attend this meeting. Very important business will be introduced.

By order, THOS. MANSON, Chairman.
H. A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman; JAMES SPEYER, Treasurer; JOHN W. ANDREAS, Secretary.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE CHEAP.

1 Lathe will swing 6 feet by 12.
1 4-feet Boring Lathe.
1 Lathe will swing 34 inches by 14 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 15 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 25 inches by 12 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 24 inches by 22 feet.
2 Lathes will swing 24 inches by 9 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 34 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 18 inches by 7 feet.
1 Lathe will swing 17 inches by 6 feet.
1 Iron Planer, 34 inches by 25 feet.
1 New Steam Engine, 15-horse power.

Together with a large lot of small tools, patterns, flasks, &c. The tools are first-class, and will be sold low, to close the business of the Newark Machine Company. Apply at the office of the Company, corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., or T. P. RANNEY, Receiver.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—WANTED to purchase, an entire set of machinery for the purpose. Address Box No. 685 New York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 4, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:

Fifth-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street,

Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and

Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and

For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new wing recently erected on Ward Schoolhouse No. 50, in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; and the School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Commissioners.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 498 Broadway.

PATRIOTIC DONATION.—A DIAMOND RING FOR SALE.—An elegant diamond ring, valued at $200, donated by "B," for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, is for sale at Mr. W. F. LADD'S store, No. 25 Wall-st.

THE ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION solicit donations of money, clothing, groceries, vegetables and fruit, at their depot, Ward School No. 14, in Twenty-seventh-st., near 3d-av.

FOR ADOPTION.—A BOY, A VERY PRETTY child, six months old, for adoption. Apply, or address a note, to Mrs. S. ROBINSON, Irvington, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.
BLACK SILKS, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT OLD PRICES.
ENGLISH CRAPES IN ALL WIDTHS.
CRAPE VEILS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
BLACK DELAINES, IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTHS.
MALTESE, HENRIETTA, EMPRESS AND OTTOMAN CLOTHS.
SEVERAL NEW MATERIALS, VERY HANDSOME.
BONNETS AND MANTILLAS, A VERY CHOICE STOCK.
BLACK AND WHITE AND BLACK AND PURPLE FABRICS, FOR SECOND MOURNING DRESSES, IN ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES—REAL BARGAINS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies, we are offering for your selection, the largest most desirable and cheapest stock of
MOURNING GOODS IN AMERICA.
You cannot fail to be suited in every article required for deep and second mourning. Call and examine.
N. B.—A case of MOHAIR VALENCIAS at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine our large and
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
AND JACKETS,
lately imported ex *Scotia*, together with
A large assortment of
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
HOMES & LE BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
JACKETS,
CIRCULARS AND WRAPPERS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION AND SALE,
At Nos. 304 and 306 CANAL-ST.,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
GEO. CAREY, Proprietor.
WM. B. McKENZIE, Superintendent.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open their
NEW CLOAK
and
MANTILLAS
on
THURSDAY, Oct. 9.
Also,
A Choice Collection of
REAL INDIA CAMELS HAIR SHAWLS
and
SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

THE WHISPER FROM THE
BRIDAL ALTAR
is a recognition of our rights and our duties.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS
INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.
The Veil is simple and graceful.
Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.
No. 759 Broadway.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS
From auction, from $3 50 to $30.
FRENCH AND GERMAN WOOL SHAWLS,
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 361 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTIONS,
NOW READY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
NEW STYLES EVERY DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FELT AND BEAVER HATS, BLOOMERS AND TURBANS.
Also, from auction, 100 CASES OF STRAW BONNETS, offering at 50c. on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF KID GLOVES in the City. BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
OVER TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH
OF NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Entrance to this department, No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNETS, SILKS, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS
LACES, BLONDS, &c., &c., CHEAPER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
WE SELL TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
FOR CASH, CUT LENGTHS CHEAPER THAN DOWN TOWN JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. Also, braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves at ELGER'S, Nos. 669 and 665 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

TWO HANDSOME SUITES OF ROSEWOOD parlor furniture for sale, $100 and $250 each, (7 and 9 pieces in each suite,) covered in silk brocatel, but little used and in perfect order. Made by the best Broadway manufacturers. May be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE a large lot of second-hand furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., at a fair rate, for cash. Any one having the same to dispose of may address or call on T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call on SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, HORSES.—1,000 HORSES WANTED for the United States Government. Said horses to be of dark colors, from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, and from five to nine years old. Apply to AMOS S. CHAMBERLIN, Nos. 71 and 73 East 24th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT-ACTIONED, STYLISH horse—bay, sorrel or black—not over 15 hands high, from 6 to 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, and good under saddle. Address W. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART, HARNESS AND work; one half cash, balance. For particulars apply at 215 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

JULY 28, 1862.—WANTED, SEVEN COPIES OF the *Times* of this date. Apply at subscription desk, this office. A liberal price will be paid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers will receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM PATTON is agent for DAILY, WEEKLY, and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES at Waterbury, Connecticut.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—BRUTUS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KING HENRY IV.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—CHINESE PANTOMIME—KIN-KA—THE GOLDEN EGG.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—VICTORINE OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT. CLAUDE MARCEL, 7½ Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

It has been decided by the authorities at Albany that the Draft cannot take place on the 10th inst., as the enrollment is not completed, and no Commissioners to hear claims of exemption, or to superintend the drawing, have yet been appointed.

We have this morning a full confirmation of the good news from Corinth, published in yesterday's TIMES. The official reports from Gen. GRANT to Gen. HALLECK, state that the rebels under PRICE, VAN DORN, and LOVELL, were repulsed with great slaughter, leaving from seven hundred to a thousand prisoners in our hands, besides their wounded. The enemy were promptly pursued, and a portion of them were overtaken by Gen. ORD on Sunday, on the South side of the Hatchie river, and driven across that stream, with a loss of two batteries and about two hundred additional firearms. At last accounts everything looked most favorable for the complete destruction of the rebel army of the Southwest. It was believed by Gen. GRANT that the rebels would lose everything but their small arms.

Our latest advices from Southwest Missouri lead us to expect to hear soon of a battle between the National forces, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, and the rebels, 16,000 strong, at Newtonia, a few miles beyond Sarcoxie, at which place Gen. SCHOFIELD had arrived on Saturday. A smart skirmish took place at Newtonia on Monday of last week, resulting in the advantage of a small National force over a much superior number of rebels.

Advices from Richmond to Saturday last have been received. It is expected that the rebel Congress will soon adjourn—"coincident," the *Examiner* says, "with a feeling of depression and apprehension in the public mind." A Committee of thirteen has been appointed by the rebel Senate, to take testimony relative to the "outrages committed by the Yankees." In the Virginia Legislature a resolution had been passed providing that no person within the State shall be tried or imprisoned for driving therefrom or putting to death any person engaged in giving effect to President LINCOLN's Emancipation proclamation.

There are intimations from the West that preparations are in progress at Cairo to strike another blow at some point on the Mississippi.

In his official report of the battle of Iuka, Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON claims that 2,800 men met and conquered a rebel force under PRICE, not less than 11,000, posted in a position naturally strong. The entire loss in Gen. HAMILTON's Division was 688, and more than 400 wounded rebels, with a large number of able-bodied prisoners and 800 stand of arms, were captured.

A letter dated New-Castle-on-Tyne, Sept. 14, says: "Several large steamers are building here to run the blockade. These are the *Malacca Louisiana*, and several others, whose names I forget. They are heavily armed, and will be ready for sea in about a month. I hope the United States Government may be able to capture them, for they would be valuable prizes. They are 325 feet long and carry two engines of 2,000 horse power each."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fifth Daily Session of the Episcopal Triennial Convention was held yesterday. The Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion was announced. The Treasurer's and other reports were read and approved. Dr. GOODWIN proposed a new series of canons, prohibiting participation in the profession of arms by any Bishop, with evident reference to the case of the rebel Major-General POLK. After a lively debate, his proposed amendments were referred to the Committee on Canons. Rev. Dr. VINTON announced that he would to-day offer resolutions against uncanonical ordinations.

The Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union and Church Book Society, assembled last evening at St. John's Chapel. An abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers of the Society was read, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of Connecticut, Rt. Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, Bishop McCOSKRY, of Michigan, and Bishop DELANCEY, of Western New-York. Subscription papers were circulated, and a collection taken up. The meeting was preceded and followed by religious exercises, conducted by Right Rev. Bishops KEMPER and McCOSKRY. $1,500 were subscribed during the evening.

The two factions of the Democratic Party, which have so long been waging a bitter war against each other—Tammany and Mozart—yesterday afternoon came together, buried the hatchet and resolved to act as a unit at the ensuing election. This coalition gives Tammany the Supervisor, three Congressmen, and nine Assemblymen, and Mozart, the Surrogate, three Congressmen and eight Assemblymen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and rejected the name of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, for Street Commissioner, by eleven to five; made the resolution inquiring into the right of the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company to extend a track into Fifty-ninth-street the special order for the next meeting, and adjourned till 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and laid over separate resolutions in favor of appropriating $150 to procure a testimonial for JOHN [illegible], a fireman who saved three lives at the late fire in Mott-street, and to give Capt. [illegible] a sword worth $500. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the removal of the Street Commissioner was requested. A resolution was passed in favor of an inspection of the forts in the harbor being made by a special committee, to learn their exact condition for city defence. An appropriation of $6,500 was voted to meet the expenses of the CORCORAN reception. An effort to make the *Staats Zeitung* a full Corporation paper over the Mayor's veto failed for want of three votes. The subject was then laid over.

A great war meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, which was addressed by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and others. A telegraphic synopsis of Mr. SUMNER's speech is given elsewhere.

Mr. CHARLES PARKER, formerly State Measurer of New Jersey and father of the present Democratic nominee for Congress, Mr. JOEL PARKER, died at his residence in Trenton on Saturday.

Mr. PAUL J. SALTER, Treasurer of Erie County, and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Western Division of Canada West, was run over by a train of cars at Windsor, and instantly killed, on Friday last. Mr. JOS. MERCER, another prominent citizen of Canada, was seriously injured at the same time. Both gentlemen were with Gov.-Gen. MONCK, and there received their injuries from attempting to jump on the cars after they had started.

The *Monitor* was expected at Philadelphia yesterday.

Brig.-Gen. A. A. BUCKINGHAM writes from Washington to a gentleman in Pottsville, Penn., of an inquisitive turn of mind: "In reply to yours of the 14th inst., relative to persons who have presented themselves for exemption from draft, with the forefinger taken off at the first joint, I am directed to say that the loss of the first joint of the forefinger will not exempt a person from draft if he can fight."

The funeral of the late Hon. JACOB W. MILLER took place on Friday at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. MERRITT, the rector of the parish. The pall bearers were Hons. Judge HAINES, Judge WHITEHEAD, Judge WOOD, Hon. H. A. FORD, Hon. SAMUEL T. HALSEY, and Gen. HITCHCOCK. The interment took place in the burial ground of the church. A large number of the friends and neighbors of the honored dead, were present at the funeral.

The Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., are represented as greatly dissatisfied with the renomination of Hon. M. PERRY for Congress. An independent Convention, it is said, will be held in Hudson City some time during the present week, to place another candidate in the field.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Irish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. Three hundred infantry and artillerymen with a cannon were called out and so disposed of as to keep the crowd in check, and the draft was proceeded with without any special disturbance.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a motion was made and argued at great length, on behalf of SAMUEL HALLETT, to quash the indictment against him for forgery and false pretences in issuing forged certificates of 5 per cent. Indiana State Stocks. No decision was rendered.

In the case of MARY REAL, charged with the murder of her husband, whose trial is set down for this Term, a sufficient number of jurors were not present, and the trial was adjourned to Wednesday next.

An active business was transacted in Breadstuffs, yesterday; Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl; Corn was buoyant; Wheat, lower. Groceries and Provisions were in fair demand at full and rising prices. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Oils, Whisky, Hemp, Laths and East India Rice. Cotton was quiet and depressed. Hay, Hops and Tallow were salable and firm. Moderate freight engagements were effected.

There was renewed speculative excitement in the Stock Market yesterday. The sales were large on both the Share and Bond list, and prices generally higher than on Saturday. Gold steady at 123 per cent.; Exchange, 136 per cent.

The Cattle Markets are similarly supplied and prices range very much as they did last week. There are fewer good cattle, and what there are find ready sales at 8½c.—an occasional extra-fed animal at 9c. Good Western steers are worth 8c., and for the very large number of these half-fed State and Western steers, 5c.@6c. was with difficulty obtained, this class selling no better than one week ago, while there was a little advance on medium grades. About 4,500 bullocks were on sale yesterday at ALLERTON'S, and just enough were left for to-day to prevent any material change in prices. Sheep are scarce and higher.

Emancipation and Free Negroes.

Thousands of well-meaning persons have been alarmed at the prospective emancipation of the slaves, from a belief that they would *flood the North* and bring their labor into direct and disastrous competition with our own. This has been a favorite argument with Pro-Slavery Democrats, who have used it very vigorously, first in opposition to the war and now in support of SEYMOUR's election. They aim especially to alarm the Irish laborers, who are naturally sensitive on a point which threatens to affect so nearly their own interests.

The apprehension is utterly unfounded. Gen. SICKLES, in a war speech made at Brooklyn some weeks since, took occasion to say so. He urged that nothing would induce the negroes to leave the South, if they could find employment and a living there. Gen. WADSWORTH, in his letter accepting the nomination for Governor, has put the case still more strongly, and predicts that emancipation would not only keep the enfranchised slaves at the South, but would also draw thither the free negroes of the Northern States. Its effect would thus be to relieve the white labor of the North from the competition which it is now compelled to meet from the free negroes who have fled to the Northern States,—a competition which must increase in volume and importance so long as Slavery continues to be the hopeless doom of negroes in the South.

It is common, we know, to say that the whites and negroes cannot exist together at the South except in the relation of masters and slaves,—and that if the latter are set free they must be colonized, either to the North or to some foreign country. We do not believe this. The prejudices of the present class of Southern whites, especially slaveholders, are doubtless very strong—perhaps unconquerable. But in the long run the laws of political economy are more powerful than social or personal prejudices,—and sooner or later they will overcome them. When it shall once be decided that Slavery is to end,—that *this* form of labor can no longer exist in the Southern States, the question will instantly arise, What shall be substituted for it? It may be a system of apprenticeship,—it may be the system of hired wages,—or it may be a modification of one or the other, or a combination of both. But one thing is clear:—*negro labor will always be more needed and more valuable in the Southern States than anywhere else*;—and *therefore* it will always remain there. The staple productions of that region are better adapted to negro culture: the climate is better suited to the negro constitution,—and the interests, material and moral, of the whole world, require that negro labor should continue to cultivate the Southern soil; and so long as this is the case, there it will stay.

The Southern slaveholders, it may be said, will never consent to this. They will never live on terms of legal equality with negroes who have been their slaves. Perhaps not. They will not be the first class that has submitted to decay and gradual extinction rather than surrender its prejudice and pride. But the moment they take any such stand as this, they will begin, gradually and rapidly, to give place to a new race of men, who have no such prejudices to conquer, and whose energy and enterprise will soon create a new industrial system for the Southern States. The great mass of the non-slaveholding whites of the South would speedily be converted to a new system which should at once enrich and elevate them in the social scale. They are intensely hostile now to the North, because they are the serfs of the slaveholding aristocracy, and, like all serfs, they share the prejudices and the passions of the dominant class. But change that dominant class,—let the thrift, the ambition and the justice of a Free Labor System become the ruling sentiment of the South, and the great mass of the non-slaveholding whites would speedily transfer to it their allegiance and their affections.

"Emancipation *once effected*," as Gen. WADSWORTH very justly says, and the South would become the proper home of negro labor. It would receive there the best reward, and carry with it far more of personal and social consideration than anywhere else. We do not suppose the negro race would rule the South, or that absolute social equality of races could ever obtain there. Brains and Capital will tell,—and these, at the South as well as everywhere else, will always be in the hands of the whites. But when the system of slave labor shall have been once replaced by a system of free labor, controlled by just laws fairly and equally enforced, in the Southern States, the negro race will make those States their home; and instead of being flooded with negroes here, in the North, those who are now among us will gradually disappear to a more congenial clime.

How Gov. Seymour Censures the Rebellion.

We have already more than once urged the fact that Gov. SEYMOUR devotes ten times as much space and labor to the condemnation of our own Government as he does to that of the rebellion. "But he *does* condemn the rebellion, nevertheless," say his supporters,—"and that is all you have any right to ask." Perhaps it is—and perhaps not. But let us see *how* he condemns the rebellion. "We charge," says Mr. SEYMOUR, "that this rebellion is most *wicked*, because it is against the best Government that ever existed." That starts off very well. It seems explicit and emphatic. But Gov. SEYMOUR proceeds to enlarge upon the point. "Rebellion," he says, "is *not necessarily a wrong*; it *may* be an act of the highest virtue." Possibly, then, there may be some extenuation for *this* rebellion. "To resist a bad government is patriotism,—to resist a good one is the greatest guilt." Here, then, is the test which Mr. SEYMOUR proposes to apply. If our Government, in its actual and practical workings when the rebellion broke out, was a good one, then the rebellion was wicked. If not—not. Now what has Gov. SEYMOUR to say on this point? "Our Government and its administration are different things;—*but* in the eyes of the civilized world, *abuses, weakness or folly in the conduct of affairs go far to* JUSTIFY RESISTANCE." And then Gov. SEYMOUR comes back to the main staple of his speech, and proceeds to show that "abuses, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs" have characterized our Government since its administration passed into Republican hands.

Gov. SEYMOUR is very chary in his use of language. He picks his way over this delicate ground as tenderly as if he were treading on eggs. But he leaves no room to doubt that his *real* drift was to *excuse* the rebellion, while he seemed to condemn it. Not that he would have started it himself,—not that he is personally and at heart a rebel or a traitor; but he sees extenuating circumstances in the case. While "legal tribunals can only regard resistance to laws as a crime," he sees very many things in the action of the Government, —very many of those "abuses, weaknesses and follies in the conduct of affairs,"—which "*go far to justify resistance.*" We are to be very tender of the Southern rebels. We must think twice before we confiscate their property, or set free their slaves, or disturb their peace. They have had great provocations. The Government, in its practical administration, has not been a very good one. It has been a very bad one—and "to resist a bad Government," says Gov. SEYMOUR, "is patriotism."

Now are we very far out of the way when we say that to elect Mr. SEYMOUR Governor of New-York, on the strength of such sentiments,—on this speech as a platform,—in the very midst of the war waged by these rebels on the Government, while they are threatening the North with invasion, and the Constitution and the Union with utter overthrow,—would be to give them aid and comfort? Would it not go very far toward indorsing their rebellion as substantially justifiable and patriotic? Taking Mr. SEYMOUR's own language as defining his position and the effect of his election, are we not perfectly justified in declaring, that under the circumstances of the case, his election would do infinitely more to discourage and weaken our Government, and to stimulate and strengthen the rebels, than any other political event that could possibly occur within this State?

We have been denounced a good deal by the Seymour organs for expressing such an opinion. We beg them to understand that we are open to conviction on the subject. If they will satisfy us by argument that we are wrong, we will retrace our steps. Until then, we must adhere to our deliberate judgment, which is, that the ticket headed by SEYMOUR is, to all practical intents and purposes, the secession ticket, and that the only effect of electing it would be to give very substantial aid and very solid comfort to the secession cause.

A LONG SHOT AT A SECEDING BISHOP.—A patriotic clergyman of the Episcopal Church, yesterday introduced into the Convention of that highly respectable body a series of canons, (or, as the *Express*, perhaps with malice prepense, spells the word, *cannons*,) leveled against the seceding Major-General-Bishop LEONIDAS POLK, of the rebel army. That the course of this military prelate is a scandal to his Church, as well as a shame to his country, may be easily conceded, and we have no objection to seeing him exposed to a battery of every size and calibre. But when we reflect that the Convention meets in New-York, and that the Southern imitator of that rebellious Scottish Bishop whose "conscience rattled" under his surplice, is actually in Kentucky with the army of BRAGG, we cannot help suggesting that the offender is, just at present, rather "out of range." The only clause in the proposed ecclesiastical discipline which seems to us really practical in its character, is that which provides for certain action to be taken "*whenever a Bishop shall be ipso facto suspended.*" Should BUELL succeed in capturing the crusader of Louisiana, this clause may perhaps come into operation with salutary effect.

How the Rebels Receive the Proclamation.

The next three months will test the firmness, the nerve, of the Administration, as it has never been tested before. The President has issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which is to go into effect on the 1st of January next. There were those who fancied that it would be utterly without effect upon the rebels; that they would feel themselves so secure behind the bayonets of their armies, so confident of the willing obedience of their slaves and of their power to enforce obedience among them, if necessary, that they would only laugh at the Proclamation as an impotent menace, and at the President for thus sitting as Giant Pope in Pilgrim's Progress sat, "grinning and biting his nails" at the pilgrims who went by in safety.

Others have said that the only effect of it would be to make the rebels issue an edict of immediate emancipation, in order to forestall us, and save for themselves the power which emancipation is sure to bring in this struggle to him who confers it. But we have never seen any likelihood of either of these things; and though it is too soon to speak positively of results, yet thus far the manner in which the rebels have received the proclamation indicates neither result, but the contrary. So far from being received with indifference, or with "roars of laughter," as the proclamation calling out 75,000 men was received by them, it has been the signal for a burst of rage which will be remarkable in history. Every rebel newspaper exploded into curses and threats. The fountains of billingsgate could not flow freely enough for them, but choked up from the fullness of their rage. The subject was immediately brought up also in the rebel Congress, and a resolution offered that retaliation be at once resorted to, in order "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution."

And so far from turning their thoughts towards emancipation, they have thus far only breathed out threatenings and slaughter, not only against us but also against the slaves. Their thoughts have turned to extermination instead of counter emancipation. These threats of retaliation will, as we said, test the firmness of the Administration's nerve; and if we were to judge of the future by the past, we should fear that they would be too much for it. How was it with the privateers? We tried them for violations of the law. They had all their rights secured to them, and were legally convicted before a jury of their countrymen. The rebels resorted to retaliation as they called it: that is, without form or ceremony, they threw our gallant men into dungeons and threatened to kill them if the just sentence of the law was executed on our part. Instead of seizing retaliation as really our weapon to meet their threat and overpower it, the Administration left it in the hands of the rebels, and finally yielded the point, released convicted felons from the fate which justly awaited them, and gave them into the hands of their rejoicing fellows. We can understand the feelings which led the Administration to do so. The entreaties of friends are hard to resist and they carried the day; but it may well be that that tenderheartedness was mistaken and has been the cause, in the long run, of more suffering and misery than a sterner policy would have produced.

The same course was again pursued in reference to the officers of Gen. POPE's army, not however with as complete success,—and the same course will be adopted again in reference to this emancipation policy. The rebels know that it is fatal to them, and they will strive by every exhibition of ferocity and cruelty "to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." They must not succeed. The President has "put his foot down" firmly. He must keep it down. Tenderheartedness is out of the question. It will only be the cause of untold and prolonged miseries. As it is, the struggle may be fierce, but it cannot be long. But any change in policy will be hailed as a sign of weakness by our foes at home and our maligners abroad. Nothing would so much encourage the rebels as their being able to "secure the withdrawal" of that proclamation. They would wade through seas of blood to secure it. There is no atrocity which would be too great for them. We shall not follow them in their downward career. Let them, if they choose, determine to kill every man of ours who falls into their hands. We shall not kill our prisoners on that account; but our men will fight better for it. When "No quarter" is the rebels' battle cry, we shall have no more Harper's Ferry surrenders. Our soldiers will not falter; our columns will not be checked in their onward career by all the fury and all the atrocity which the rebels may exhibit. We hope that the Administration on its part will show a corresponding firmness, and that its only answer to the furious menaces and barbarous deeds of the rebels will be "Push on the columns: Liberty and Union now and forever!"

ASSASSINATION AUTHORIZED IN VIRGINIA.—The resolution which has been adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, authorizing *any person* to put to death, by any means, any one, with or without arms, who may aid or abet, or in any way give effect in that State to the Emancipation Proclamation, shows the pitch of desperation to which the rebel mind has been excited by that document. This is the first form which rebel retaliation has taken. It authorizes not only the assassination of our soldiers wherever they may be stationed in the State, by dagger, by secret bullet, or by poison, but authorizes also the murder of all civil functionaries of the Union on Virginian soil, and doubtless also will be made to apply to all Union citizens and sympathizers wherever found; for it would be very easy to show that these, by upholding the Union, constructively, at least, aid and abet the Proclamation. It is the introduction of universal assassination throughout Virginia as a means of war. All that a man, or woman either, will have to do, on being seized with the mania for murder, will be to enter upon the work, and then show that the victims had, in some way or other, "aided or abetted" the Proclamation,—which, in thousands of instances, will be easy enough done. Such is the point to which secession has reduced the high-toned gentlemen and ladies of Virginia.

But what right has the *Legislature of Virginia* to inaugurate a retaliatory war measure so extreme and sweeping as this? Is not the Confederate Congress in session, and has not JEFF. DAVIS & Co. the practical management and control of all war matters? It looks as if the Virginia Legislature was dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, and had determined to take the matter into its own hand. We should not be surprised, however, if a similar measure were at once adopted and made general by the rebel Congress, approved by JEFF. DAVIS, and attempted to be actually carried into execution. The only way to certainly prevent such horrors is to push our army rapidly on to Richmond, and down into the heart of Virginia.

Victory Again at Corinth.

We suppose we may take it as true that Gen. ROSECRANS has won us a great victory at Corinth over the rebel forces of Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN. The dispatches so far received all go to confirm the first reports of the Union success. The rebel Generals, it is alleged, attacked the Union army lying at Corinth, and made a most determined effort to drive them from their intrenchments. But they were repulsed with great slaughter, and withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The facts of the pursuit are not sufficiently known to enable us to anticipate the probable future results of the fight; but Gen. GRANT seems to be hopeful of a complete annihilation of the rebels as a field force.

Gen. ROSECRANS seems to have been alone in command of the forces at Corinth, and he has vindicated again his high military ability, for which the country holds him in such honor. He has been in the field from the first of the war—has fought many battles, conducted numerous campaigns, and has never yet been foiled or beaten. If he has beaten PRICE and VAN DORN, he has vanquished two of the most dangerous leaders that the Confederates have, and will be honored in proportion to the importance of his achievement.

We wait with much interest the details of this fight. It is a singular coincidence, how we fight over the same ground in this war. Manassas has twice been the scene of a fearful battle, in which the Nationals were worsted. Corinth is a second time the scene of Confederate humiliation and flight. These were the two great rebel strongholds east and west. They are ours now, both. We shall fight before Richmond again. The Chickahominy must be witness of other terrible encounters. But who doubts we shall hold Manassas, Corinth, Richmond and all, at last?

Latest from the South.

We are enabled to publish to-day a very late and interesting account of the state of things in the City of Savannah. Mr. SPENCER, our informant, is a former and well-known citizen of New-York, but for the past two years has resided continuously in Savannah, which city he left about two weeks since. The facts he communicates will be found elsewhere in our columns.

Mr. SPENCER brings the assurance that the fortification of Savannah is proceeding vigorously, 2,000 negroes being employed on the works, and that it will require a large National force to effect the capture of the city. This news will not be so discouraging now as it would have been formerly, as our Government is supposed to be pursuing the policy of concentration in its future advances upon the rebellion.

Mr. SPENCER indulges in less hope than other men recently from the South in the supposed latent Union sentiment in the rebel States. He thinks the Southern population "almost unanimous" in favor of fighting the war to "the bitter end." Yet he ventures the opinion that the President's proclamation will prove "impolitic," and "add to the strength of the rebel army." This cannot be, if the conscription is already so remorselessly enforced as Mr. S. declares it to be. For if the conscription takes *all*, how is the proclamation to add to the numbers?

The simple fact, no doubt, is that Mr. SPENCER, an aged gentleman, residing quietly in Savannah, and, as a Northern man, being very careful of his associations and conversation, had no means of becoming acquainted with the general sentiments of that class of people in the South who formerly upheld the Union, and among whom Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, more likely to know the fact, says "the Secessionists have made no friends since the war began." We trust that a very large number of such men will be found ready to espouse the Union cause when the arm of the rebellion is broken.

Mr. SPENCER thinks the President's proclamation will not evoke the aid of the slaves at all in the war. Possibly not;—but if so, it will not be, as Mr. S. supposes, because the mass of them "will never hear of it." They *will* hear of it—the great mass of them—from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—a long time before all the poor whites hear of it. But the slaves are too weak in weapons, too closely watched, and too much overawed by the sight of armed men moving daily everywhere in their midst, to give any hope of successful combinations for insurrection. But the President's proclamation will weaken the rebels in this, that their incessant howling over it, in their Congress, in their camps, in their newspapers, in their highways and by-ways—their dwelling on the horrors they suppose to be involved in its enforcement—will in the end thoroughly affright themselves, [illegible] of the [illegible] frantic fear, exhaust their resources in [illegible]sive counterveiling schemes, to ward off the blow, and prepare the whole South for a panic and collapse such as the world has seldom seen, if by chance a sudden signal fire in a dense slave region should start the cry that a negro rising has begun. Such a shock would break the heart of the rebellion, though it were tenfold more steeled and panoplied than it is.

THE SPRINGS OF SYMPATHY.—The Richmond *Whig* of last Saturday discourses upon the chances of foreign recognition of the rebel Government. The prospects it concedes to be not very cheering, but it argues that the "imagined peril of the institution of Slavery" has frightened the commercial classes of England, and that the favors the rebels receive from the English Press and Government must be owing to their desire to prop up that institution.

"There can be no doubt," says the *Whig*, "that the mass of the English nation have come to the conclusion that there cannot be so much evil in a system on which depends so large a proportion of their manufacturing and commercial supremacy. *They have discovered that their interest in the preservation of African Slavery is almost as great as ours.* Hence the rebuke which the *Times* administers to the Abolitionists," &c.

The English Secession Press do not state the case exactly in this way. In fact, they attribute this sympathy for the rebel cause to the fact that the rebels are fighting for "freedom," for "independence," and all that sort of thing, though the rebels themselves continually aver that they made and make war simply to uphold African Slavery, and can see no other ground than this why the world should sympathize with them or give them aid and comfort. The English and French Abolitionists will thus see how their favors are interpreted and received by their Pro-Slavery colaborers.

Cassius M. Clay To-night.

The Banner Club, of Kings County, have made arrangements for one of the grandest demonstrations freedomward ever seen in the City of Brooklyn. Maj.-Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY, an orator by nature and culture, and a lover of truth and liberty by instinct, will address, to-night, at the Academy of Music, his fellow-countrymen and women upon the subject of the Proclamation. The old campaign banners, the Glee Club, with their grand chorus of "Free soil, free speech, free men, FREMONT and liberty," and the stirring music of Dodworth's Band, will lend their attractions to the gathering, and a refreshing season of the most orthodoxically Republican creed may be anticipated.

Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will also address the meeting. Go early.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker.

This distinguished military chieftain, whose triumphant services have raised him so high in the admiration and confidence of his country in this great crisis, was born in Hadley, Mass., in 1819, and is consequently forty-three years of age. His parents are not living. He has no brother. Two of his three sisters are married in Jefferson County, N. Y., and the other in Cincinnati. He is himself a bachelor. He entered the army from West Point in 1837, Second Lieutenant First Artillery and was promoted First Lieutenant in 1838. Adjutant Military Academy in 1841. Regimental Adjutant, 1841 to 1846. Throughout the Mexican War, in all its hard conflicts, he was well known as one of "the bravest of the brave," as he is now so well known in this struggle. He was brevetted Captain in 1846 "for gallant conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September, 1846." Brevetted Captain Staff—Assistant Adjutant-General—1847, and again in same year brevetted Major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair at the National Bridge. Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in same year, also "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chepultepec." Thus much for his career in the Mexican campaign.

In 1848 he rose in regular line of promotion in his regiment to a full captaincy, and in same year vacated his regimental commission and accepted the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of captain, which position he continued to fill till in 1853, when he resigned while on duty in California, purchased a tract of land, and became a farmer in Sonoma, on the Bay of San Francisco. From this employment, when the Government made an appropriation for a National road connecting California and Oregon, he was summoned to superintend that enterprise by Col. BACHE, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who was in charge of that appropriation, and who well understood his capacity and fidelity. Gen. HOOKER had just finished this work and returned to California when, like Cincinnatus, he was literally summoned from his plough to fight the battles of his country. At the first reverberation of the artillery of Fort Sumter upon the shores of the Pacific, he started immediately for the field of conflict, and on his arrival here was in May, 1861, made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the First and Eleventh Massachusetts, Second New-Hampshire and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, then located at Bladensburgh, and which, in their triumphant subsequent career, have, under their noble leader, so fairly earned the name of "HOOKER'S Fighting Brigade."

Gen. HOOKER was strongly solicited while in Oregon to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senate. He, however, not only declined the suggestion, but joining hands with Senator NESMITH, canvassed the whole State with him, and was thus confessedly a main instrument in placing in that body the lamented BAKER, who was his bosom friend.

In person, Gen. HOOKER is very tall, erect, compactly but not heavily built, extremely muscular, and of great physical endurance; of a light complexion, a fresh, ruddy countenance, full, clear, mild eyes, intellectual head, brown hair, slightly tinged with gray—and altogether, one of the most elegant and commanding officers in his bearing and appearance in the army.

In social intercourse he is frank, unpretending and courteous, removing embarrassment from even the humblest personage who approaches him. It is only when at the head of his command and in the storm of battle that he arrays himself in the stern and lofty aspect of the commanding, heroic military chieftain. His transcendent career in this rebellion is familiar to all. He has, in the most emphatic as well as triumphant manner, literally fought his way to his present elevation. The wonder is that he was not placed in a different position at the opening of this rebellion.

He is now in the family of his old and intimate friend, Dr. NICHOLS, Superintendent of the Government Asylum for the Insane in this district, and is recovering from the flesh wound which, so unfortunately to the country, he received in the last great battle of Antietam. The appointment which he has received, of Brigadier-General in the regular service, is only what everybody expected on the fall of the brave and noble gray-haired old hero whose vacant place is thus filled. Gen. Mc-

Clellan, in a letter from the battle-field, dated Sept. 20, 1862, to Gen. Hooker, in lamenting the casualty which carried him from his command in the triumphant hour, says: "Had you not been wounded when you were, I believe the result of the battle would have been the entire destruction of the rebel army"—a just and noble tribute from a generous and brave superior officer. It may be added that Gen. Hooker is open in the expression of his amazement that the rebel army failed to be captured or destroyed, a result which he did not deem possible to fail, when he was borne from the field.

Gen. Hooker is chafing like a caged lion to be again in the field. He will soon be in his saddle, and the country will be greatly disappointed if he is not then promptly raised to a great command.

G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 6.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President received visitors freely to-day at the White House, but said very little designed for public information. It is understood that he is pleased with the general appearance of the Army of the Potomac, though somewhat disappointed in finding some of the regiments so greatly reduced in numbers. The impression brought from our camps on the Upper Potomac is evidently of the most cheerful character' and important results will speedily follow his visit' if not already in actual operation.

THE REBELS FALLING BACK.

The belief of last night is confirmed by advices received here to-day, that the rebels are falling back from Winchester into the interior of Virginia. They continue, as usual in such cases, to keep out strong picket guards, and to make a large show of positive forces.

NO INTERVENTION.

All the accounts in foreign journals relative to European intervention in American affairs, are mere speculations, as it is known here that nothing upon that subject exists in a definite or an official form.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

The statement that Leesburgh is in possession of rebel forces is not true. It has been held by our troops from the day that the first announcement was made in the Times, all counter reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A panic occurred among our troops in occupation, who fled on the approach of a larger force of Union troops from above, and which originated the belief that the rebels were still in the vicinity in force. The story published here on Saturday of a "dash of 1,200 rebel cavalry into Leesburgh" was a sheer fabrication.

GEN. SIGEL.

It is stated to-day, by those acquainted with the views of the War Department, that no disrespect was intended to Gen. Sigel, in the refusal to honor his requisition for Wiard guns, but the question was simply one of judgment between him and Gen. Barry as to the relative value of the different guns.

SERENADE TO GOV. MORTON.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, was complimented with a serenade to-night. In the course of his remarks, which were frequently applauded, he said our troops have everywhere behaved with gallantry. Every life which has been sacrificed is but another guarantee that the rebellion shall and must be crushed. If the rebellious States should succeed, it was impossible that the others could remain together. The work of disintegration would continue until all of them would fly off into petty and contemptible Republics. He entertained no doubt of the power of the President to issue the Emancipation proclamation as a means by which the strength of the enemy may be crippled and destroyed. If the President should discover that Slavery feeds our enemies and digs their trenches, he has the same right to abolish it as he would to pull down their fortifications, and on the same principle Slavery is no longer a moral or political question, but a question, In what does the power of the enemy consist, and how shall it be destroyed? We have, he repeated, a right to withdraw the slave labor which sustains the rebel army in the field. The loyal States have exhibited too much tenderness, and when we consider the enormities of the rebels, the sacrifices we have already made, and the great principles at stake, we should no longer hesitate to employ all the means in our power to crush out the rebellion. We have made a large investment in the best blood of our sons, and we do not intend that investment shall be lost. Cost what it will, this rebellion must be crushed.

Mr. Halloway, Commissioner of Patents, said his State (Indiana) had 102,000 men in the field, and would furnish more if necessary. Abraham Lincoln is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and to his aid he invoked all loyal men, having confidence in his honesty and determination to bring the war to an end, in order that the Stars and Stripes may again wave over a united country. [Three cheers were enthusiastically given for the President.]

Col. Meredith of Indiana, a participant in the recent battle, made a few remarks. His allusions to McClellan and Hooker were received with cheers. Instead of the denunciation of the army, we want aid and kind words. When officers prove themselves unworthy, withdraw them, and put others in their places. We are soon going at the enemy again. Give us but a little time and we will clean them out. This remark excited much laughter and met a joyous response.

THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has proposed in an official communication to the President to fill up the old Pennsylvania Regiments upon the following plan: Ten regiments to be withdrawn and sent to Harrisburgh, to this City, or any other convenient point to be filled and reorganized, meanwhile performing duty on the defences. This done, and the regiments thereby made effective for active duty to have them returned, and ten regiments more brought in, and so on until they are filled and properly reorganized. For this purpose, old companies, when practicable, to be consolidated, and new companies added, and the old regiments to have preference over new ones. The Governor asks to have the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps first and expresses a belief that by this means the old army will be made more speedily and thoroughly effective. Gov. Curtin also urged that sick and wounded Pennsylvanians may be sent to the State. This is understood to be the desire of several of the Governors who met at Altoona.

COTTON FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

It is ascertained that large supplies of cotton for different parts of Europe are obtained on the Rio Grande. Mexican vessels are engaged in supplying foreign ships. It is suspected that Texan planters convey their cotton to Brownsville, Texas, whence the article is clandestinely carried to the Mexican border. On the 8th of September there were twenty vessels there waiting for cargoes, including an English steamer, which had £60,000 sterling with which to purchase cotton.

A REBEL CAPTAIN CAPTURED.

Capt. John Taylor, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, was captured by one of our gunboats on the Lower Potomac while trying to make his way across the river into Maryland. He was dressed in full uniform, and had a furlough for thirty days, signed by his Colonel, to visit his friends in this District. He is a native of Georgetown, D. C., where his family resides.

THE KANAWHA SALT-WORKS.

A rebel prisoner belonging to the Eighth Virginia Regiment, named Douglas Allen, was brought in from Gen. Sigel's headquarters this morning. He says the rebels will hold on to the Kanawha salt-works, even at the risk of a general engagement.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions: Samuel M. Smith, Columbus, Ohio; Adams Jewett, Dayton, Ohio; James Robertson, Hanoverton, Ohio; Nathan Allen, Lowell, Massachusetts. Applications for invalid and widows' pensions are coming in at the rate of 150 a day—the latter being the most numerous.

AN ORDER TO SURGEONS.

The following circular order has been issued from the Surgeon-General's office to the surgeons in charge of hospitals:

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Oct. 6, 1862.

Sir: General Orders, No. 5, Headquarters Defences of Washington, render necessary the following modifications in the letter from this office of the 29th ult., on the supply of certificates of disability given from General Hospital.

Certificates of disability to accompany applications for furlough may be given by Surgeons in charge of General Hospitals, and in each hospital by the Surgeon in charge, only under the following circumstances:

To officers and enlisted men in cases of disability arising from wounds received in action, or in cases of disability arising from sickness, where, in the opinion of the Surgeon, change of air may be necessary for recovery.

In giving certificates of disability for furlough, Surgeons are directed to use the soundest discretion, giving them in no cases but those above cited, and noting on the face of the certificates the cause of the disability, and if it be from sickness, the necessity for a change of location. Such certificates will not be given for a longer period than thirty days.

Certificates of disability for furloughs will in no instance be placed in the hands of the applicants or of their friends, but will be transmitted by the ordinary military channels of communication to the Medical Director, by whom, if approved, they will be sent to the Headquarters, from whence they will be returned to the hospital of which the man is an inmate.

Certificates of disability for discharge will be given according to previous regulation and according to General Orders No. 36, current series, modified by notes of August 20.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOSEPH R. SMITH,
Acting Surgeon-General.

THE FEAT OF THE WINONA OFF MOBILE.

Lieut.-Commanding Walker, of the gunboat *Winona*, writes to the Navy Department, Sept. 30, dated off Mobile:

"I discovered one of the enemy's steamers lying in Navy Cove, and within range of my guns firing over land. The first shot carried away the top of her smoke-stack, and caused the crew to leave the vessel. The next two shots went over her, and the fourth struck her and and knocked her to pieces. Fort Morgan fired over and around us, but without casualties."

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Every legal paper issued prior to the 1st of January, 1862, is valid as well without as with a stamp attached. If unstamped, the instrument should be required in evidence in Courts of Justice, the party using it will be subjected to an expense of $5. Congress will probably afford relief in this particular. This decision refers to the ninety-fifth section of the Revenue law.

MORE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

Five men engaged in smuggling contraband goods into Virginia were captured on Saturday by our flotilla on the Lower Potomac. The goods were confiscated and the smugglers sent up.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A court of inquiry, consisting of Brig.-Gens. W. S. Harney, S. Casey and Daniel D. Birney, is to meet in Washington on Wednesday, to investigate the charges preferred against Brig.-Gen. Martindale.

A FORGED CERTIFICATE.

Chief Clerk Brook, of the Paymaster's office, to-day arrested a man named Frieben, a discharged soldier from the Eighty-eighth Pennylvania Regiment, for presenting a very neatly executed forgery of a certificate for payment, purporting to come from the Discharge Office.

WOUNDED COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Four hundred and fifty wounded, principally those from the Capitol, will be sent to New-York to-morrow in the steamer *Daniel Webster*.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

A soldier named John Welsh, a member of Company E, Twenty-second Connecticut Regiment, was accidentally killed yesterday between here and Baltimore by falling from the cars while they were in motion.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS UNDER THE TAX LAW.

Each particular article of manufacture will be taxed according to its value, though its component parts have already been taxed in another form.

TELEGRAMS.

Messages transmitted by telegraph and railroad Companies over their own wires on their own business, for which they receive no pay, are not taxable.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. George F. Adams, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Provost-Marshal of Alexandria.

A REQUISITION FOR SPADES.

We learn that Gen. McClellan has made a requisition for 5,000 spades.

A RAILROAD TO POINT OF ROCKS.

A memorial will be addressed to Congress at its next session by the municipal authorities here, in relation to the construction of a railroad between Washington and Point of Rocks.

MUSTERED OUT.

Col. Felix Salm-Salm is mustered out of the service of the United States, to date from the 1st inst.

The French Princes—A Letter from the Comte de Paris to Gen. Sickles.

Claremont, Sep. 11, 1862.

My Dear General: I have just read the letter you wrote to the New-York *Times*, in answer to the misrepresentations circulated about our departure from America, and I hasten to thank you for having taken up the pen under these circumstances.

Although we are accustomed to calumny, and despise it, nevertheless it is very gratifying to see the facts put in their true light, and our situation so well understood and so clearly explained; especially by a member of the army with whose destinies we were associated during nearly a year.

We shall always remember that campaign with the Army of the Potomac, as one of the best and most interesting epochs of our youth. It is with regret that we left our companions in arms, and nothing can be more valuable to us than such testimonies of remembrance and esteem. I need not add that our hearty wishes still accompany them; that the distance has only strengthened the interest we take in the success of the great cause for which we fought together.

Depend upon it, however ignorant and prejudicial may be the public at large, there are still on this side of the Atlantic some hearts who follow with emotion the struggle of a great and free nation for her institutions, and who cannot believe in the ultimate success of the efforts of a deluded minority to establish a new community whose corner-stone shall be so odious, so dangerous, and so precarious an institution as that of Slavery.

Before ending this letter (for the bad English of which I must apologize,) let me still tell you, my dear General, how glad I should be to shake hands again with you, and to talk once more with you of your Winter quarters in that wild corner of Maryland, or of the Summer days when your tent was pitched on the field of battle of "Fair Oaks!"

I beg you, my dear General, to believe me always, very truly, yours,

LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS,
Comte de Paris.

Railroad Accident—A Wonderful Escape.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 6.

The Express Train from the West, on the Central Road, due here 3:30 P. M., ran off the track four miles west of Little Falls, through the displacement of a switch, throwing the locomotive, baggage, smoking and five passenger cars off the track.

The accident occurred on a part of the track where the embankment on one side was six feet deep. When the engineer, whose name is Wemple, saw the danger, he applied the patent brake communicating from the locomotive to all the cars, and, resolved to save the passengers, stuck to the engine till it was pitched down the embankment and a total wreck. The brave fellow miraculously escaped, with slight injuries. The fireman was seriously injured. The baggage-car was also thrown down the embankment. Owing to the application of the brake the speed of the cars was so far checked that, although five went off the track, not a single passenger was injured in any degree. Sanford E. Church and family, State Engineer Taylor and Secretary of State Ballard were on the train. The escape is wonderful, as the train was going at full speed.

Town Elections in Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Conn., Monday, Oct. 6.

The Union ticket was unanimously elected here to-day.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN SAVANNAH.

Present Condition of the City—Defences Completed and in Progress—The Floating Batteries "Georgia" and "Fingal"—Obstructions in the River—Feeling of the People with regard to the War—Probable Effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, etc., etc.

Mr. A. G. Spencer, formerly a merchant of this city, but for the last two years a resident of Savannah, Georgia, which place he left a week ago last Friday, arrived here two days ago in the United States transport *George C. Collins*, and has kindly favored us with the following authentic information with regard to the present condition of affairs in that rebel city. The population of Savannah, usually about 25,000, is at present something less than 15,000, and business is almost at a stand still. Two out of five of the stores and other places of business are closed, and those remaining open have a very meagre stock of goods, and are doing next to nothing in the way of trade. The blockade of the city he considers almost perfect, and does not think it worth while for the Government to spend another cent to make it more effective. All manufactured and imported goods are extremely high, and scarcely to be had at any price. Ordinary boots bring $30 a pair, and $20 is charged for footing old ones. Coats worth in New-York $15, bring from $40 to $50, and pants from $20 to $25. Tea is worth $10 per pound; coffee 75 cents; butter $1, and other things in proportion. Flour is $42 a barrel, with a limited supply on hand, as *the wheat crop of that region has proved almost a total failure*. The crop of corn, however, has been good this season, and it is now selling in Savannah at 50 cents a bushel; though, previous to the gathering of the new crop, it brought $2. There is great suffering among the poorer classes of the city, and their prospects for the future are daily growing worse, as the contributions of the wealthy for the support of the soldiers' families, which were freely given at the beginning of the war, are now greatly diminished, from the inability of the contributors, and from the fact that many of them have been themselves forced into the army through the conscription act. The conscription has been very thorough, and almost every ablebodied man, from 18 to 35, is now in the army. The second conscription, which is to include all between the ages of 35 and 45, had not been enforced when Mr. Spencer left, but he thinks it will add one-third to the fighting force of the Confederacy, which he estimates at present to be about 400,000 effective men.

The available troops in and about Savannah at the time he left, he thinks did not exceed 3,000, but it was currently reported that the Confederate Government were about to station 40,000 soldiers in the city. Gen. Beauregard arrived at Savannah on the 18th of September, and formally took command of the defence of that city and Charleston on the 19th. Gen. Pemberton, who was previously in command at Savannah, was ordered to Richmond. Great preparations have been made and are now in progress for the defence of Savannah, and Mr. Spencer thinks if an attempt is made to capture the city by land it will require a strong force. Every road leading out of the city has been fortified for three or four miles in extent, and batteries have been erected on the South side of the river at intervals all the way from the city to Fort Jackson. The high bluff in the city limits, where the gas-works are located, has been mounted with eight cannons of the largest calibre. Besides these, a line of fortifications is now being erected around the entire city, commencing on the river above the city and running round and intersecting the river below. Over 2,000 negroes are at present working on these fortifications.

The water defences of the city consist of the floating batteries *Georgia* and *Fingal*, and obstructions thrown in the river. These obstructions are placed about a mile below Fort Jackson, and consist, first, of rows of spiles driven into the bed of the river, and running across from bank to bank, and, second, of wooden cribs from fifteen to twenty feet square, filled with stone and sunk in the bottom of the river. The cribs are forty or fifty rods below the spiles.

As for the floating batteries, Mr. Spencer does not think they will amount to much, and says very little reliance is placed on them by the people of Savannah as a defence for the city. The *Georgia* is the only one yet completed, and this is generally admitted to have proved a failure. Not being able to procure new engines for her, they were obliged to use old ones, and as none could be got that were powerful enough, she has thus far proved entirely unmanageable. They facetiously call her the *floating battery*, from the fact that she floats at random, and pretty much independently of any opposing force offered by her engines. Still, she is heavily armed with ten guns of the largest calibre, (one at each end and four on each side,) is roofed over with railroad iron, and would probably prove a formidable obstacle to any craft coming within the range of her guns, however little damage she might be able to do as a ram, or acting on the offensive. She is 100 feet in length, and is constructed pretty much on the same plan as the defunct *Merrimac*. The *Fingal* is not yet completed, but is to be finished in the same style as the *Georgia*. When Mr. Spencer left, they had got the roof on, but not the iron covering. She is an English built steamer which ran the blockade, and is being cut down to fit her for a battery. She will carry the same number of guns as the *Georgia*, and will, doubtless, prove a more manageable craft; but she is not built for a ram, and no fears need be entertained that she will repeat the exploits of the *Merrimac*.

With reference to the obstructions in the river the Savannah people consider them impassable, but the United States officers at Port Royal and Fort Pulaski informed Mr. Spencer that they could easily be removed whenever the Government saw fit to commence operations against the city.

The feeling of the citizens of Savannah with reference to the rebellion, Mr. Spencer represents as being nearly unanimous in favor of continuing the course they have begun, and of never yielding until they have gained their independence. Many of them openly declare that they would prefer becoming the subjects of a foreign Power to a reunion with the National Government. Not a few openly avowed that they had meditated the movement for twenty years past, and that in the election of Lincoln they saw their opportunity. The Northern men, of whom there are a great many in Savannah, as well as all the Southern cities, are mostly Union men at heart, but they are obliged to disavow or at the best to conceal their sentiments. There is, however, nothing like the reign of terror visiting them at present, that there was at the begining of the rebellion. The "Rattlesnake Club" and "Vigilance Committee," at whose instigations so many outrages were committed on Union men and strangers at the commencement of the movement, have pretty much died out. The better class of citizens were compelled to discountenance them in self-preservation, and to save their whole social fabric from tumbling into anarchy, and their opposition, together with the fact that the leading desperadoes, with most of their rank and file, have found their way into the army, has at length relieved the city from much of the terrorism that formerly existed. Considerable freedom of expression is now allowed, provided it is judiciously indulged in, and with reference to the demerits of the neighboring State of South Carolina, the utmost latitude is permitted and even approved. Mr. Spencer says he has often openly expressed the hope that the war would not end until Charleston was utterly extinguished and blotted off the map, and his sentiments always met with an approving echo. They accuse Charleston of having got them into the scrape, and charge cowardice upon the South Carolina troops in battle.

At the time of the capture of Port Royal Mr. Spencer says Savannah could have been taken with the utmost ease. It was the universal expectation that it would be taken, and the failure of the Government to follow up the victory at Port Royal greatly disheartened the Union men in Savannah. If the city ever should be captured he says the Government will find the same state of things existing as at New-Orleans; there will be no manifestations of Union feeling until it is settled beyond a doubt that the Government is able to maintain its position. With reference to the emancipation proclamation of the President, Mr. Spencer is of the opinion that it will prove to be impolitic. The news of the proclamation had not reached Savannah when he left, but it had been long anticipated; and the repeated averments in Southern newspapers that the Federal Government intended to adopt such a measure has already, as he thinks, added 10,000 soldiers to the Confederate army. The Union men of the South, who have heretofore argued that the war on the part of the United States was for the maintenance of the Government and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, will now be met with the remark: "There, I told you this was a war for the niggers," and the result would be that every man would be forced to take sides with the South. This advantage to the Union cause he thinks will not be counterbalanced, as many who favor the measure anticipate, by any efforts on the part of the negroes themselves calculated to strengthen the arm of the National Government, or weaken that of its enemies. He deems the idea absurd, that the mass of plantation negroes in the interior will, in consequence of this measure, be induced to strike a blow for their own freedom, or in fact that they will ever hear of the proclamation.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. The fourth of an interesting series of Mr. Wm. H. Hurlbert's "Fifteen Months at the South," is given in this morning's issue. All official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, will be found in the Semi-Weekly Times. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Cantrell's Balmorals.—Very cheap, very nice to look at, very comfortable to wear, and very prudent to buy, are CANTRELL'S excellent, durable, and low-priced gaiters. Ladies who want to preserve their health should be careful in the selection of their feet-covering, and the best place to purchase it is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

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CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Allen—Stanton.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 2, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stone, Hugh Allen to Frances Mason, eldest daughter of Charles Stanton, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Brookes—Bogart.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 2, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. Stephen T. Brookes, of New-York, to Miss Addie Bogart, daughter of Timothy Bogart, Esq., of Staten Island, N. Y.

Field—Quinn.—In South Easton, Penn., on Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Gray, S. B. Field, of New-York, to Belle C., youngest daughter of Edward Quinn, Esq.

Lowerre—Barmore.—On Monday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Edwin R. Cook, Alfred V. Lowerre to Miss Catherine Amelia, eldest daughter of Harvey Barmore, Esq., all of this City.

Lane—French.—On Sunday, Sept. 28, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Theodore G. Lane to Miss Ella E. French.

Provost—Tisdall.—On Thursday, Oct. 2, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Charles H. Provost to Emma L. Tisdall, both of Brooklyn.

Watts—Millett.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, George B. Watts to Emma J., only daughter of Rev. James Millett.

Woodward—Delaplaine.—In Madison, Wis., on Wednesday, Oct. 1, by Rev. James Lee Maxwell, Francis W. Woodward, of this City, to Annie Jay, eldest daughter of Gen. George J. Delaplaine, of the former place.

DIED.

Boyden.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 5, Jane Antoinette, only daughter of Elias W. and Julia E. Boyden, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Clarkson-st.

Curtis.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 5, Robert Curtis, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 65 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, without other notice.

Chappell.—On Monday morning, Oct. 6, after a short but painful illness, Ella W. D., youngest child of Bartholomew B. and Mary Eliza Chappell, aged 4 years and 13 days.

Her funeral will take place from her grandfather's residence, Peter Coutant, Esq., No. 467 3d-av., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester.

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

Fraser.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 4, at the residence of his parents, at Athens, Greene County, N. Y., Robert C., youngest son of Henry C. and Emily Fraser, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

Greene.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Oct. 5, at the house of his grandfather, F. W. Ostrander, M. D., Frank Gleason, only son of Rev. Richard Gleason and Augusta Greene, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

Leitch.—In Skaneateles, on Friday, Oct. 3, Catherine K., wife of the late George F. Leitch, aged 48 years.

Shandley.—In Frederick, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, Sept. 17, Capt. Timothy L. Shandley, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. V., (Meagher's Brigade,) aged 29 years and 9 months.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

Slemmer.—In Burlington, N. J., on Thursday morning, Oct. 2, of diphtheria, Albert Lane, only child of Major Adam J. and Caroline L. Slemmer, aged 4 years and 10 days.

Van Riper.—At Lima, Mich., on Friday, Sept. 12, Mrs. Rachel Van Riper, mother of Thomas and Joseph B. Wills, late of this City, in the 90th year of her age.

Wade.—On Sunday, Oct. 5, of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md., Capt. Edward H. Wade, of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., in the 25th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the officers and members of the above regiment in the City, also the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the house of his brother, William Wade, No. 5 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., near Hudson-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 473—Oct. 6, 1862.

7, 33, 47, 2, 1, 40, 59, 74, 32, 70, 38, 53, 25.

Kentucky, Class 474.—Oct. 6, 1862.

15, 58, 5, 50, 30, 63, 27, 34, 22, 64, 31, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Error.—In Kentucky State Lottery, Extra Class No. 471, drawn Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862, the seventh drawn number should have been 60, in place of 50, as erroneously published in our editions of Sunday and Monday, the mistake being made by the compositor.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 421.—Oct. 6, 1862.

50, 32, 56, 73, 51, 35, 68, 2, 36, 57, 39, 47, 43.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 348.—Oct. 6, 1862.

46, 40, 30, 19, 50, 49, 18, 74, 1, 24, 56, 66.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

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Diseases peculiar to Women, and Dyspepsia.
Medicated Baths, One Dollar each.
Red-Cheek Pills, One Dollar a box.

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For sale by
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I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
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THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices, for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND DR. TOBIAS' Venitian Horse Liniment superior to any other for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Bruises and Cuts. All the horse-trainers use it. Reference—Hiram Woodruff, the great horse-trainer. Pint bottle only 50 cents. Sold everywhere.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a Special Meeting of the Republican Central Committee, held Oct. 1, 1862, the following call was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the various Republican Union Associations of this City shall meet, at such places as the Ward Associations shall designate, on THURSDAY, the 9th of October, 1862, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the following Conventions, viz.:

A County Convention, to nominate a candidate for Surrogate, and one Supervisor.

A Congressional Convention in each of the six Congressional Districts in this City.

An Assembly Convention in each of the seventeen Assembly Districts in the City.

The County Convention shall consist of Five Delegates from each Ward.

The Congressional Conventions shall consist of Twenty-one (21) Delegates in each Congressional District, as follows:

Fourth District, composed of the following Wards, viz: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, three delegates each.

Fifth District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, five delegates each. they to draw for the twenty-first delegate, to be taken from one of the four Wards comprising the District.

Sixth District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, seven delegates each.

Seventh District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, each Ward to elect ten delegates, and they to draw for the twenty-first delegate from the two Wards comprising the District.

Eighth District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, seven delegates each.

Ninth District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, seven delegates each.

The Assembly Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates in each Assembly District lying north of 14th-st., but the Ward Associations south of 14th-st., shall elect one delegate from each Election District, to constitute Assembly Conventions, to nominate candidates from said Assembly Districts lying south of 14th-st.

The President of the Association, or, in his absence, the officers thereof, shall appoint at least three inspectors to superintend the election of delegates, to be selected in their respective Wards.

It shall be the duty of said inspectors to receive and canvass the votes, certify the same, and report to the Association the result; and all such elections shall be conducted under the following rules and regulations:

The delegates in all cases shall be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be entitled to vote at such election unless duly entitled by an authenticated enrollment, or entitled to vote by the Constitution and By-laws of such Association, and in the Ward in which he resides.

All the names that were enrolled in the various Wards under the call of this Committee of Sept. 4, ult., for the election of delegates to the late Syracuse Convention, shall be entitled to vote under this call, provided they pledge themselves to vote for the nominees of the County Convention.

The polls shall be open in all the Ward Associations north of 14th-st., from 7½ to 9½ o'clock P. M.

The polls in the XVIIth Ward shall also be open the same hours, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock. In the other Wards south of 14th-st., the polls shall be open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. Notice of the time and place of holding the elections for delegates to the above Conventions shall be given by the officers of such Associations, by advertisement in at least two of the daily papers, for at least two days.

The County Convention shall meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on the 13th of October, 1862, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fourth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Fifth Ward Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Fifth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Sixth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Bleecker Buildings, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Seventh Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Eighth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at the corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Ninth Congressional District Convention shall meet on the 14th of October, 1862, at Landmann's Hotel, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Assembly District Conventions shall meet on the 15th of October, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places, viz.:

First Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Central Hotel, corner Chambers-st. and College-place.

Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at Golden's, corner of Centre and Franklin sts.

Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.

Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bleecker Buildings.

Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

Seventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Jefferson Market.

Eighth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the corner of Pitt and Broome sts.

Ninth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Sixteenth Ward Headquarters, 8th-av., near 23d-st.

Tenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Steuben House, No. 293 Bowery.

Eleventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Lincoln Hall, corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.

Twelfth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 21 Avenue D.

Thirteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av.

Fourteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Republican Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

Fifteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 435 4th-av.

Sixteenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Landmann's Hotel, corner of 65th-st. and 3d-av.

Seventeenth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Farrington's Hotel, 128th-st. and 3d-av.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Chairman.

Henry H. Hurlbut,
J. P. Walker, } Secretaries.

UNION WAR MEETING,

To ratify the nominations of the Republican Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1862.

The patriotic and loyal citizens of the City of New-York are invited to attend a

MASS MEETING,

to be held at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the following Union nominations:

For Governor.......... JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
For Lieutenant-Governor.. LYMAN TREMAIN.
For Canal Commissioner.. OLIVER LADUE.
State Prison Inspector...... ANDREAS WILLMANN.
Clerk of Court of Appeals.. CHARLES HUGHES.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
Hon. Lyman Tremain,
Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,
David Dudley Field,
Sigismund Kaufmann,
Hon. Edward Everett,
Col. H. J. Hamilton,
Hon. H. B. Stanton,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Dr. Francis Lieber,
And many others

JAMES A. BRIGGS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
Henry A. Smith, Secretary.

POLITICAL—SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the XVIth Ward People's Union Association will be held at their headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of

EDWARD BERRIAN, President.
James Anderson, Secretary.

UNION CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Rally to the support of Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, the patriotic and gallant soldier of the Union, for Governor. A ratification meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Union Association Rooms, at 7½ o'clock, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., to ratify and indorse the nominations of the Union State Convention. We cordially invite all Union citizens, loyal Democrats and the Wadsworth Clubs of this and the adjoining Wards, to participate with us. The meeting will be addressed by John A. Willard, War Democrat of Troy; Joseph Hoxie, David Dudley Field, E. Delafield Smith and others. (Signed,)

John Stephenson,
Horace H. Day,
Jas. H Pinckney,
Chas. Gould,
A. V. Stout,
J. H. White,
Edw. C. Johnson,
D. Willis James,
John F. Cunningham,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Alex. P. Sharp.
Luther R. Marsh,
Prof. Francis Leiber,
Hon. R. Kelly,
Isaac Walton,
John H. Sherwood,
John J. Phelps,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,
David Wetmore,
I. J. Oliver,
Wm. A. Darling,
James Dennis.

THE HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—A great Union Mass Meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Banner Republican Club of the City of Brooklyn, to indorse the President's Proclamation of Liberty.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY and Hon. HENRY B. STANTON will address the meeting. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. B. HANCE, M. D.,
GEO. I. BENNETT,
GEO. H. ROBERTS,
H. B. CLEVELAND,
E. B. RICH,
H. B. DURYEA,
S. M. GRISWOLD,
J. O. NODINE,
E. B. SPOONER, Jr.,
J. H. SHERMAN.

NINTH WARD WADSWORTH AND TREMAIN CLUB.—There will be an adjourned meeting of this Club held at the Hall, Bleecker Buildings, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to select officers for the Club. All are invited to attend who feel an interest in the objects of the Club, and are desirous of furthering the election of Wadsworth and Tremain.

Committee on Organization—Wm. E. Smith, Jr., David Marsh, Chas. L. Mead, A. M. Eagleson, John B. Allen.

SURRENDER OF THE NORTH.
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

Gen. Hooker's Report of the Battle of Burnt Chimney. See *Wilkes' Spirit*.
Surrender of the North. See *Wilkes' Spirit*.
Gen. Hooker's Report of the Battle of Burnt Chimney. See *Wilkes' Spirit*.

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SILVER CARD CASES
AND
PORTE MONNAIES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, New-York.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINEK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."

LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.

Good Men yet received to fill up

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 47 East [illegible]-st.

VOLUNTEER FOR NINE MONTHS In Company H, IRONSIDES REGIMENT. The same bounties as are paid in other companies and $10 extra bounty.

Company Headquarters No. 297 Broadway.

Recruiting offices—No. [illegible] 9th-av.; Tent in City Hall Park.

JOHN B. CUTTER, Captain,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.
1st Lieutenant, James Sanford.
2d Lieutenant, Geo. Foster,
Late 22d Regiment N. Y. N. G.

Headquarters Second Zouaves,
Mozart Hall, Oct. 6, 1862. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. FOUR.

The Officers and enlisted men of this Regiment are hereby ordered to report for duty on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, at Camp Washington, Staten Island. The Regiment is to be mustered into the service, and every man must be present. The names of all men absent on Thursday morning will be published in the daily papers as deserters. By order of Col. H. D. HULL.

C. H. West, Adjutant.

Headquarters Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Oct. [illegible] }

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.—This Regiment will assemble by company, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the arsenal corner White and Elm sts., for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. The men will appear in full uniform. Commandants of companies are directed to inspect their respective companies at their armories before marching them to the arsenal. By order.

Lieut.-Col. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Comd'g.
Geo. A. Hilton, Adjutant.

UPON THE SUBSCRIPTION MADE, THE Committee, on motion, resolved that a bounty of $20 be paid to each of 10 men first recruited from Yorkville for Company A, Capt. PULLMAN, of the Ironsides Regiment, previous to the draft. This is in addition to the City and other bounties offered. The City gives $50; John Stevenson offers $25, and Company A $10 for each of 20 men.

WM. PEASE, Chairman.
H. P. Allen, Secretary.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES or parts of companies not attached to any existing regiment, or whose men can be transferred to a new organization, are offered the highest inducements, with advantageous positions assured, by addressing with real name and address, stating where an interview can be had, A. S. V. Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

N. B.—Additional time can be given to obtain recruits if desired.

ARMY MEETING, MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Thirty-first-street.—A meeting will be held as above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 8, on behalf of Company C, Ironsides Regiment. Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Theo. Tilton, Esq., and others, will address the audience.

COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—The regular drills of this command will commence on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is ordered. By order.

W. H. FARRAR, Captain.
W. H. Gardner, Orderly.

FOR NINE MONTHS.—RECRUITS WILL BE accepted for a few days in our company, one of the best yet organized. Call early this week, or you may be too late. Men of good character only wanted. Call on us at our headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company E, Capt. M. C. KEMPSEY.

REVENUE ASSESSORS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

Division No. 1—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Third-avenue, south by Third and Fourth avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Forman Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible House, Astor-place. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Division No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second-avenue, south by Second-street, west by Bowery and Third-avenue. Samuel R. Smith, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 30 Fifth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

Division No. 3.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by First-avenue, south by First-street, west by Second-avenue. Francis Heul, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 93 Third-street. Office hours, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Division No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue A, south by First-street, west by First-avenue. B. Schwartz, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 170 First-ave-nue. Office hours, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

Division No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue B, south by First and Houston streets, west by Avenue A. Christian Schaud, Assistant Assessor; No. 190 Seventh-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Division No. 6.—Bounded north by Second-avenue, First and Houston streets, east by Suffolk-street, south by Rivington-street, west by Bowery. Jacob D. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Division No. 7.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-street and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk-street and Avenue B. George P. Stutzman, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Central Office Rooms, No. 23 and 25 Bible House.

Division No. 8.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, east by East River, south by Rivington-street, west by Columbia-street and Avenue D. John Lewis, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

Division No. 9.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Erbe, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 580 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

Division No. 10.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 649 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Division No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourth-street, west by Avenue D. Abraham Stickney, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 132 Avenue C. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor in their respective districts.

Communications may be addressed to me at the Central Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

New-York, Oct. —, 1862.

S.-T.-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
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It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.

It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.

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CABINET FURNITURE
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$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

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VOCAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 25 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av.

Thorough course in Elocution and the new Gymnastics for men, women and children. Can refer to persons completely and radically cured of stammering. Consumptives rapidly restored. Special treatment of the lungs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted immediately for a select number of very superior cooks and laundresses, whose references are of the highest order. Also, for some neat, intelligent and experienced English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and housemaids—at MANNING'S Select Agency, corner Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. Established under the most distinguished patronage.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as Cook in a private family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 432 7th-av., for two days, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman belonging to the Presbyterian Church, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also the dairy; no objections to go a short distance in the country; and can show six years' reference. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; she can give five years' reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent laundress; understands baking; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small family; understands her business perfectly; can give best city reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by an experienced person, who thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a middle-aged Welch woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant; best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room; no objections to go in the country with a family; will do no washing.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, in any part of Brooklyn, by a very efficient servant, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; is a neat and competent girl, and is highly recommended from her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; best City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as cook, in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having excellent references, wishes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of game, meat and pastry, and all that pertains to a first-class cook. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted by two respectable young women, situations, one as first-class cook, the other as first-rate chambermaid and laundress. The best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family, by a very competent person; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESECTABLE young woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as a first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 131 East 31st-st., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 74 University-place, corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, as a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given as an excellent cook; none but a good family need apply. Inquire at No. 322 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 74 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; has best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first class meat and pastry cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; will assist in the washing if required; the best of City references can be given. Call at her present employers, No. 66 East 17th-st., near 4th-av., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

AS PLAIN COOK, CHAMBERMAID &C.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as good plain cook—no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress—no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good city reference given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., second floor, back room.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do part of the housework in a small family; has no relatives in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 101 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 437 7th-av., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City reference given. Apply, for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent American woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; excellent baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can get the best of city reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen at 204 7th-av. Call for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 10th-st.

A SITUATION WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl, 16 years of age; both her parents are dead, and a home is more wanting than wages. She is quiet, and very kind to children. Can be seen at No. 188 Laurens-st., in the rear, Room No. 10, until suited.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1862, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French, and Italian Languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, near 22d-st. I request all who have paid and were not suited to come and be suited to the best situations and highest wages free of charge. Lady's-maid wanted. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST., good servants always on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, girls for housework, small girls and girls lately landed. Also men servants. A number of select servants wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable and well recommended girl wants a situation in the above capacity, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; would be willing to work on a Wheeler & Wilson machine two or three hours a day; understands making little boys' clothes; is kind and obliging; can refer to her last employer. Call at or address No. 43 Christopher-st., opposite Waverley-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Canadian Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., the house of her last employer, on Tuesday, after 10 o'clock, where she can be well recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid, plain sewer, or as waitress. One who thoroughly understands her business, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; or would do housework in a nice family. Please call in the dry goods store 502½ 2d-av., near 32d-st., for two days; has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, in a private family; one who is good and kind to children; with good City reference. Can be seen for two days in the small store, corner of Smith and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; would take the place of laundress in a small family; she is an excellent servant and has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid and nurse in a private family; would do ladies' muslin and fluting; has excellent references of first-class families; country preferred—short distance from the City. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the care of children; can do up ladies' fine washing; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 40 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 2d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, assist with the washing, or waiting; has 4 years' City reference from her last place; will go in the country. Call at 105 1st-av., near 7th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 225 West 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; would go as laundress. Good city reference, if required. Apply at No. 154 West 18th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best city reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days on Mr. Coddington, bookseller, No. 366 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a young American girl, of excellent character, who can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS—NURSE.—Situations wanted, by three Welsh girls, as chambermaid, laundress and nurse; can furnish City references. Call, for two days, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 122 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do sewing. Can be seen, till suited, at the corner of Smith and Union sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or has no objection to a boarding-house; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; five years' City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 367 8th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 127 West 48th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, also to do the fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands all kinds of washing and ironing and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample reference as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress and fine washer, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of references. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A situation as laundress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family either as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 345 West 12th-st. Good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress, and to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; does fluting and finery in style; chamberwork, if required; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., or send a note.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED. by a Protestant girl, as laundress; is competent to fill the situation; or would do chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for all this week at No. 24 Gramercy-park, East 20th-st., at her present employers.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable young girl, lately landed, wishes a situation in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FEMALE, lately arrived in this City, desires a situation to wait on an invalid lady; is an excellent reader; sews neatly; is kind, obliging and trustworthy; can give the highest City reference as to good moral character, &c. Call for two days at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who can teach the German and French languages, wishes a situation for the care and instruction of children; speaks no English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIENCED woman wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron; has good reference. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 119½ East 20th-st.; terms low; 50 cents per day.

WASHING DONE BY MRS. LAWLER.—By the month, or by the dozen; gentlemen's or families' done in the neatest style for 50c. per dozen. Call at the store, No. 56 Macdougal-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute. No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. F. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE and liberal education wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to discharge all duties assigned her; has had the full charge of children; can do fine sewing and embroidery; the advertiser being truly devoted to children, wishes to engage in a permanent situation; City reference. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; she fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, and can bring it up by hand; has 6 years' of the best City reference; is willing and obliging, and kind to children. Call at or address No. 99 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, who is a thorough servant, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby or growing children, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; is capable in each capacity; wages $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; has good City and Country references. Call at No. 211 East 13th-st., third floor front room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse by a competent Protestant young woman—can take the entire charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; can dress hair; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience; highest City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, with a boy six years old, as nurse, and would take entire charge of an infant baby; would go for low wages, to have the boy with her. Call for two days at No. 116 East 32d-st. The best of City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; can have the best of City reference. Call at No. 306 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEWER.—WANTED, BY AN American protestant woman, experienced, and capable of taking the charge of an infant, and good sewer, a situation in a good family. Satisfactory reference will be given. Call at 174 West 20th-st. for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman desires a situation as nurse and chambermaid; she has excellent City recommendations, and can be seen at her present place of employment, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take entire charge of a baby; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 79 West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fiting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of reference. Call for two days at 410 Sixth-av., near 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork, in a small private family; has good reference. Apply at Mrs. Fisher's, No. 69 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a girl a situation as nurse or seamstress in some respectable family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 East 36th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth, or would do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at 122 35th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as nurse in a private family. Apply for two days at her present employers, 39 West 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 31 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; will be found a most responsible nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived with the first families in the City, who will highly recommend her. Apply, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy-store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Scotch Protestant young girl, in a first-class private family, as child's nurse and seamstress, or children's nurse; is very fond of children and kind and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to take care of children and do light chamberwork; has the best of reference. Can be seen at 133 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork, if necessary. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Best of City reference given.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, embroidery, shirt-making, and every kind of family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objections to go in the country; would take care of a grown-up child or do light chamberwork; good City reference. Apply for two days, from 8 to 4 o'clock, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker and general family seamstress wishes a situation in a private family, or will go out by the day; understands Grover & Baker's machine; will be recommended by her present employers. Call at No. 9 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to grown children. The best of city reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, chamberwork or waiting; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address at No. 130 West 19th-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; has served her time to dressmaking; would be willing to do light chamber work; has City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; would assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; has no objection to a little chamberwork, or to wait on a lady; good City reference given. Call or send to No. 115 West 15th-st., in the front house, front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes employment by the day or week, or to go out to fit ladies dresses. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 106 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like to have one or two families' work, by the day; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 1 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper; has had long experience in the duties of housekeeping. Can take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, or hotel. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country, or to travel. Can be heard of for one week at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American lady (a widow) desires a situation as housekeeper in a quiet family, or would take charge of the wardrobe of a school, or public institution. She can furnish the best of reference for character and competency. Address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes a situation as housekeeper, where there are one or two girls; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability; a widower or bachelor preferred. Address M. A., Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation in a widower's family; no objections to one or two children; the best of reference given and required. Address Mrs. REYNOLDS, Morrisania Post-office, N. Y., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—An American lady wishes a situation as housekeeper or governess. Address CHAPMAN, Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, to do general housework or make herself useful at any kind of work except cooking; good City references given. Apply for two days, between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock, at No. 260 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small family; best reference given. Apply at No. 54 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, next house to the M. E. Church.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant girl wants a situation in a respectable family to do general housework; she has lived in her last place two years; the best of City references given. Inquire at No. 172 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A LADY OF SOME EXperience and thoroughly competent, desires a situation as copyist, amanuensis, or accountant to some firm or private individual. She is a thorough Latin and French scholar. Address M. D. E., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid, or child's nurse. Has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman in a private family as waitress; is a competent and thorough waitress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; has lived in good families; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 61 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would go as chambermaid or waitress, in a private family; would have no objections to do up ladies' collars if required; the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, tidy girl, as waitress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 113 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place,) for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; is fully competent for either situation; can give the best of satisfactory City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESpectable girls wish situations together; one as first-class waitress, the other as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and is willing with chamberwork. Both are willing and obliging. Good references. Call at No. 94 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, first floor.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, PROTESTANTE, desire se placer dans une famille, pour soignes les enfants et pour coudre; elle peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements. S'adresser No. 9 Watts-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman; has had long experience in England and in the United States; understands every thing in the proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable references for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 398 7th-av.; or No. 57 West 33d-st., harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant single man in a private family; he is a good groom and a careful driver; he is a sober, steady man; he will be found willing and obliging; the best of City and country reference given. Address a note to G. W. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, and it will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation in the above capacity; is a thorough coachman and careful driver; can produce two years' satisfactory reference from his last employer, who can be seen at his office in the City. Address F. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young man with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address, for one week, ISAAC J. STILLING'S, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business; leaves his present employers in consequence of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., at his present employer's, No. 384 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference given. Address T. B., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly, and is a careful driver; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 178 West 20th-st., rear.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a young man who understands his business; is careful with horses, and a good driver. Has good references from country and City. Address E. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young colored man; thoroughly understands his duty. Call at Oliver H. John's, No. 72 Wall-st., or No. 247 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a coachman, with the best of City references, long experience and good habits. For further particulars call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS PORTER IN A STORE.—SITUATION wanted by a young man who is able and willing to work; would work by the day in a wholesale store; is an excellent writer; has three years' city references for honesty, sobriety, and industry; has lived upwards of two years in his last situation. Address PORTER, Box 207 *Times* office, for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN experienced book-keeper, desires a situation in a counting room, banking or other office, where the services of a thorough book-keeper are required; can furnish first-class references. Address C. D. E., Box No. 89, Springfield, Mass.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS a ready penman, and whose time is only partially occupied, would like to engage as copyist or assistant in books. Address A. B. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—ENGAGEment wanted as head gardener and farmer by a practical man, long time foreman on first-class places; wife will attend dairy, poultry, &c. Address PRACTICAL, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener; can bring satisfactory references. Can be seen, or address H. B., at Wm. Elliott's seed store. No. 47 John-st.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in store as porter if required; advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GERMAN FARMER OR GARDENER.—A middle-aged German, who understands farming and gardening, and can take care of horses and milk, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT young Englishman a situation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an experienced respectable single man, who perfectly understands his business. Address R. P. S. at Mr. Kepplers, 252 Fourth-av., and 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City and country references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 63 Clinton-place, or address W.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, to take care of horses and cows; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good City references. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

COLORED HELP.—COACHMAN AND LAUNdress would like situations. Inquire at No. 247 Thompson-st.

HELP WANTED,

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A man and his wife; (single man won't do;) the man to have the care of five horses, carriages, harness and general details of the stable. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the management of horses. Good reference required from his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply, with City reference, at No. 202 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in want of a permanent situation in a small private family, residing in Astoria, Long Island, may apply by letter to Box 4637 New-York Post-office. Good recommendations required. Terms, $7 per month.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to go to Poughkeepsie, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; to one that can bring satisfactory references, liberal wages will be given. Apply at No. 42 East 16th-st., this morning, before 11 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a respectable Protestant woman to take care of two children, one five and the other three years old; she must also be a good seamstress; best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 5th-st., from 10 o'clock until 2 P. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN TO attend upon an invalid lady living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 Whitehall-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S-MAID.—Wanted, a French or German woman as seamstress and lady's-maid; one who has filled such a situation before and can furnish good City references, may apply after 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 21 West 34th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHILDREN'S MAID.—Wanted, a Protestant French woman, as seamstress and Children's maid; she must be a first-class seamstress, and fully capable of taking charge of two little girls. Apply, with City references, at No. 52 West 26th-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a competent woman as waitress and chambermaid, who understands her business and can bring first-class references. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 211 5th-av.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN years old, who understands opening oysters. Apply on board the yacht SECRET, at foot of Canal-st., North River.

A BOY WANTED.—ONE WHO RESIDES WITHin walking distance of the office. Wages $1 per week. Apply at No. 36 Pine-st., Room No. 3, at 12 o'clock this day.

A LAD.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELligent lad, from 14 to 18 years of age, who is willing to make himself generally useful; he must reside with his parents. Address, with references, in applicant's handwriting, Box No. 4,479 Post-office.

A SHIRT-SALESMAN WANTED.—A thoroughly competent man, who is familiar with the goods, and has been accustomed to travel and sell by sample. Address Box No. 713 Post-office.

WANTED—BASTERS AND FINISHERS ON military frocks; also, an operator on a Singer's machine. Apply at No. 53 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS. TWO clerks for grocery stores, four girls to travel, one stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

HELP WANTED.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A FOREMAN, COMPETENT TO MANufacture chewing tobacco. Address Box No. 685 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke, H. M. Alexander, L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips, Wm. Black, H. A. Mott,
J. Lindly, M. D., G. Burchard, D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D., A. W. Canfield, A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss, P. Handy, J. C. Tucker.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 20 East 25th-st.,

Between Madison and 4th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
at No. 1,219 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.—This Seminary opens on the 1st of October. Easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Trains pass several times a day. Juniors under 12 taken at a reduction from the regular terms. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. A family boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the village of Fair Haven, within one mile of New-Haven, Conn.; has been established eleven years. Winter term begins Nov. 5. Circulars at E. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents wishing to educate daughters from home, particularly invited.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—**HOPEDALE INSTITUTE**—WEST-chester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR WANTED.—A MIDDLE-aged gentleman, who owing to long continued ill health, has been unable to pursue a systematic course of study, desirous of a thorough training and culture of all his intellectual faculties, wishes a private tutor, who could devote several hours daily to his instruction in languages, literature and science, according to the most philosophical method.

A liberal salary will be given. Address, with real name, STUDENT, New-York City Post Office, stating where an interview may be had, and giving full particulars as to the sciences, languages, &c., capable of teaching, method of instruction &c., &c.

AS TEACHER, &c.—EMPLOYMENT IS wanted, by a young lady, largely experienced, as organist, church singer, editor's assistant, or contributor, copyist, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting. She has received at the rate of $600, (without board,) but because of the times, is prepared to negotiate for the best arrangement she can make, and refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Address now or in future, Miss LIVINGSTONE, New-York, care of Box No. 4, Mendham, N. J.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher, either in a school or family, by a lady who has had a long and successful experience; she is competent to teach music, drawing, oil painting, and French together with the English branches; good references given. For further information or references, inquire of E. M. LANDERS, No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU,"—NO. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars gratuitously, and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Appleton & Co., Harper Bros. Teachers of French, music, &c., wanted.
SMITH, WILLSON, & CO.

TEACHERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE country will find it for their interest to send for our circular and price catalogue of school-books, stationery, &c.
A. WATROUS & CO.,
No 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches, and rudiments of French; respectable references given as to character and competency; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Address "G," Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR IN THE Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics and English branches, has a few unoccupied hours. Best City references. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE
TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,
By order of the Assignee,

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 8th and 9th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, on the premises No. 581 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's. The above sale is believed to be one of the most superb that has taken place in many years. Consisting in part in very rich suites in BLACK and GILT, covered in IMPERIAL, rosewood do., in satin and brocatel, black and gilt centre-tables and cabinets to match, rosewood etageres, full suites of rosewood bedroom furniture, round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, do. in black-walnut finished in oil, rosewood and walnut secretary and library book-cases, elegant black walnut library and dining-room suites in silk and wool and reps, carved black walnut buffets and extension-tables, elegant hall racks and chairs to match, hanging do., with tables, elegant rosewood and black walnut centre tables with statuary marble tops, ladies' escritoires and other elegant furniture. The above is the highest class of cabinet furniture, and will be peremptorily sold. Arrangements for packing and shipping can be made if desired.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. — Hamilton-st., between Greene and Lafayette avs.,

THE FURNITURE OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, IN GOOD ORDER.

Rosewood piano and stool, mahogany chairs, arm chairs, centre and sofa tables, divan, walnut buffet, oak extension table, lounge, office chair, pier table, walnut bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, hatstand, what-not, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, refrigerator, with kitchen furniture; child's carriage and sleigh, &c. Also Waverley Novels, 48 vols., Ticknor & Co.'s edition, and miscellaneous books.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

H. C. SCRIBNER will sell on Wednesday, Oct., 8, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his gallery adjoining salesroom No. 111 Nassau-st., a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS by the best American Artists contributed by themselves for this sale. The above sale was postponed from 2d Oct. on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The above Paintings are now on exhibition with catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MANSION ON FIFTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1862, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

FIFTH-AV., No. 453—The elegant Brunswick stone, extra-sized front house, on 5th-av., 37x92 feet; lot 37x125, with an L on 42d-st. It is one of the most elaborate and highly finished houses in the City, having just been completed and built expressly for the owner's own use.

LARGE SALE OF CAMELIAS,
and other
GREENHOUSE
AND STOVE PLANTS.

M. S. McILVAIN will sell on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ A. M., a very extensive assortment of plants, comprising more than 240 distinct varieties.

This sale affords an unusual opportunity for amateurs to fill their houses at a very cheap rate.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL implements, machines, seeds, &c., being the entire stock, of Messrs. Mapes & Lockwood. By D. W. IVES & Co. on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct., 8 and 9, at 11 o'clock, on the premises No. 23 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock, amounting at cost to $23,000, of Messrs. Mapes & Lockwood, consisting of every variety of agricultural and horticultural machines and implements of the most approved styles and makes; garden, field and flower seeds, &c. Full details are given in the catalogues now ready for delivery, or sent by mail on application. We respectfully call attention to this sale as worthy the attention of agriculturists, farmers, dealers, shippers and others. Catalogues at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, and of J. P. SULLIVAN, Assignee, No. 132 Nassau-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 126 West 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, book-case, centre-tables, mahogany sofa, chairs, shades, mantel ornaments, Brussels tapestry carpets, ingrain do., Canton matting, mirrors, black walnut extension-table, buffet, dressing chairs, oak and enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, blankets, bolsters and pillows, washstands, bureaus, toilet sets, &c., the whole being the furniture of a family going to Europe, being but little used.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Gaiters, &c., at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, October 8th, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st., comprising all varieties of heavy Fall and Winter goods, including gents' calf, grain, thick and kip boots; also, boys' and youths' do., and women's misses' and children's wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, Paris clocks, bronze goods, &c. To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 117 Broadway, a large stock of best city made furniture, for parlors, chambers, libraries, dining rooms, &c., which can be warranted to purchasers. Particulars at sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., tables, chairs, bureaus, sofa-beds, carpets, oil-cloths, cottage suite, looking-glasses, stoves, beds, bedding, bedsteads, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Positive sale in partition for cash, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Real estate, No. 85 2d-st., 25x86.

COAL, &C.

300 TONS INCE FALL HOUSE CANNEL—the best imported for family use—now discharging from ships Empire State and Invincible, pier No. 5, North River, which I will deliver during the current week, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market price.
T. J. ATWOOD, 44 Trinity Building,
No. 111 Broadway.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, AND their relatives and friends should send or call for our book relative to obtaining Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. For gratuitous circulation. Address, with stamp,
SOMES & BROWN,
No 2 Park-place New-York City.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 8 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's Office, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 260 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LECTURES.

PRIVATE SURGICAL LECTURES.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his yearly courses of ten lectures on the diseases of the pelvic viscera, to those surgeons and advanced students who desire to possess a knowledge of the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of these organs. The relative anatomy will be illustrated on the cadaver, and by accurate drawings and wax models. Dr. D.'s mode of radically curing hernia, varicocele, fistula, hæmorrhoids, and the modern treatment of strictures of the uretha and uterus; dysmenorrhea, sterility and ovarian diseases, with Dr. D.'s peculiar views and modes of treatment, will be the sole subjects of the lectures. The fee, in all cases, will be $100 for the ten lectures. Complete sets of instruments, used and invented by Dr. D. from models made by himself (twenty pieces,) with lithograph drawings of the anatomy of the parts, will be furnished for $75. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 in the evening. Ample accommodations for all who require surgical treatment, are provided at Dr. D.'s Private Hospital. All letters must be addressed Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTIONS.

We shall send a Special Agent to New-Orleans, on or about the 8th instant, who will take charge of all claims on that place, sent to our office.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.
OCT. 1, 1862.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1862:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$935,130 44
Average amount of Specie	108,700 03
Average amount of Circulation	48,097 00
Average amount of Deposits	806,223 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me this 6th day of October, 1862.
JAS. WARD SMITH, Notary Public, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty acares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, Oct. 3, 1862.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the three per cent. Government tax, deducted from coupons due Sept. 1, 1862, will be refunded at the agency of this company at the People's Bank, New-York, on presentation of the bonds.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS, of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, TUESDAY, the 14th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company will be paid upon presentation and surrender at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-England Car Spring Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY the San Francisco City Water Coupons, due Oct. 4, on presentation at their office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 20th October, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One per Cent., additional, out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 6th of October next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of September until the morning of the 8th of October.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 13th October, ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 1 to 13, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., nett, payable on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratix.
s23-law6mTu*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., execute every branch of Dentistry in the most careful and scientific manner, on the most reasonable terms. Pure, harmless chloroform administered. Beautiful sets of teeth at $10. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stillwell, and Rev. Drs. I. Ferris, Parker and Smith.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
MARION.
D. PHILLIPS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
No bills lading signed the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1862, at 12 o'clock, Noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
For freight, cabin or steerage passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY........Sep 13. | MONDAY........Oct. 13.

Passage money to Nassau	$50.
Passage money to Havana	70.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE.
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to,
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.
CITY OF WASHINGT'N	Saturday	Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Or KANGAROO	Saturday	Oct. 25.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 1½ to 2½ P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 22d of October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For regulating, &c., Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; regulating, &c., in Fifty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and building sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue; east side of Eighth-avenue and west side of Broadway, half-way to and from the streets lying on either side of said Fifty-sixth-street; and both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY.
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 4, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested will please attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
} Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......Wm. Wheatley.
SEVENTH APPEARANCE OF
MR. HACKETT,
who will repeat his world-renowned portraiture of
FALSTAFF,
(Shakespeare's greatest Comic Creation,)
FOR THE LAST TIME.

Mr. WM. WHEATLEY	Prince Hal

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1862,
KING HENRY IV.

Mr. HACKETT	Sir John Falstaff
Henry, Prince of Wales	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur	Mr. H. R. Shewell
Lady Percy	Mrs. Gladstane
Hostess Quickly	Mrs. Mary Wells

Musical Director, Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1862,
FOURTEENTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will, on this occasion, repeat his
GRAND AND POWERFUL PERSONATION OF THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's
RICHELIEU.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......A. W. Jackson
TO-NIGHT,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, for the last time, as
BRUTUS.
Mr. F. B. Conway as Titus; Mrs. F. B. Conway as Tullia,
And a powerful Company in the cast.
To-morrow Evening—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock.......Mr. Booth

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, the Chinese Pantomimic fête of KIMKA. After which, the laughable Pantomime of THE GOLDEN EGG. M. Deneir and all the Company will appear. Admission 25 cents.

"LES MISERABLES."
First time in public, by
GEO. VANDENHOFF,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Oct. 7,
With a
COMICALITY FROM DICKENS.
Tickets 50 cents. To three readings, $1.
ELOCUTION: Mr. V.'s address is No. 81 East 28th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS.—New-York passenger-rooms, James' Slip and foot of 34th-st., East River. Time Table, May 5, 1862: Leave New-York at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10½ A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7, P. M., stopping each way at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 30, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 1, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 2, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 3, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 6, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 8, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 9, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, FURNISHING SATISFACTORY references as to business capacity and integrity, desirous of devoting his time to a highly profitable and safe business, with $3,500 capital, can learn of an excellent opportunity by addressing R. E., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.—A FINE OPENING FOR A DENTIST, as the successor of the late J. Woodbridge, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, to see the tools and apparatus, or on the administrator, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8.
TUESDAY,
Last night for the present of Goldsmith's legitimate Comedy, greatly cast,
WITH NEW SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD,
NEW DRESSES,
And
NEW STAGE APPOINTMENTS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Browne
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. G. Holland
Hastings	Mr. Reynolds
Jeremy	Mr. John Sefton
Diggory	Mr. Young
Aminidab	Mr. Parsloe
Roger	Mr. Turner
Stingo	Mr. Parkes
Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Neville	Miss Madeline Henriques
Dolly	Mrs. Reeves

WEDNESDAY—Money. THURSDAY—Love and Money. FRIDAY—Road to Ruin—SATURDAY—Wild Oats.
Mr. WALLACK
Is happy to state that
A NEW COMEDY,
Never acted in America, is in active study and preparation to take its position among the old ones, consequently the repetition of plays will be very limited.
Among other novelties and revivals, will be produced A BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and AMERICANS IN PARIS.

GOTTSCHALK'S THIRD CONCERT
AT IRVING HALL,
TUESDAY, Oct. 7.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In compliance with many requests, together with the fact that the accommodations of Irving Hall have been largely increased, the following will be the scale of prices for Mr Gottschalk's Concerts in this City:

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Private Boxes, for five persons, $6.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the following artists in a new and brilliant programme:

MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, her third appearance.
MR. J. R. THOMAS, MR. H. C. TIMM,
And others.
Musical Director.......MR. THEODORE THOMAS

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and Irving Hall.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of th
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.
TWO GREAT TROTS.
SIMMONS' STALLION AGAIN.

On Tuesday and Wednesday next there will be great Trots on the Fashion Course. Simmons' Brown Stallion, *Robert Fillingham*, who beat *Ethan Allen*, is matched for Wednesday, Oct. 8, against the black gelding *General Butler*, mile heats, three in five, for $1,000 a side, the stallion in harness, *Butler* under saddle. A great race will be had, and much better time than in the race with *Ethan Allen*, is sure to be made.

HENRY CLAY AND SHEPHERD F. KNAPP.

On Tuesday, Oct. 7, there is a great stallion race; mile heats, three in five. Hiram Woodruff's s. s. *Shepherd F. Knapp*, in harness; D. Tallman's br. s. *Henry Clay*; wagon and driver, 325 lbs. Much money is bet upon this race, and it is sure to be a good one.

On Wednesday there will be a special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., beside the regular train. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. connect.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Great Trot to come off, WEDNESDAY, 8th, at 3 o'clock, at the Fashion Course, L. I. A special train for the Course will leave James-slip at 2 o'clock, to connect with the train at Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock. Excursion tickets will be sold only for the trip, from James-slip at 30 cents, and from Hunter's Point at 20 cents. Boats leave 34th-st. every 5 minutes.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Sup't.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 4.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.
Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars, for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—NO. 159 WEST 38TH-ST., FOUR STORY; also a large 3-story house at Bergen Point, completely furnished; boats run several times a day between this City and there; also No. 181 West 37th-st., 3-story; also No. 30 Perry-st., 2-story and attic; also No. 218 West 17th-st., 2-story and attic; also No. 55 West 28th-st., furnished. The above houses would be rented low. J. & W. DENHAM, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

LIGHT WAGON-SHOP TO LEASE.—TO let, in the village of Southport, Conn., a building 2½ stories high, 24x50 feet; has been used as a factory. The second story is used as a dwelling. There is also a new and good barn on the lot, and half an acre of good land. The whole will be rented to a repairer of carriages or a light wagon business, to which the building is adapted. Rent for the whole, $120 per year. Apply, by letter, to F. M., Box No. 20 Southport Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE in University-place, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house; 17 bedrooms, 3 parlors, with mirrors, paintings, bronzes, &c. Will be let low to a responsible party. Apply to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A BROWN-STONE front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of six rooms, six closets, kitchen, laundry, gas fixtures, range, and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 10 ELEVENTH-STREET, FOUR doors west of Broadway, one, two, or three furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements; also a basement office, suitable for a physican.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., and No. 45 East 20th-st., 13 rooms, in perfect order, and the improvements. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET—NO. 826 BROADWAY, CORNER of 12th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts, and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A private family in a good location, above 10th-st., between 2d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 2,758 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE EAST SIDE of the Hudson, not above Sing Sing, a furnished house or cottage for twelve months, (with the view of purchasing;) must have some land, good stable accommodations, with good water and healthy location. Any one having suitable premises will find the advertiser a desirable tenant. Family small. Address, with full particulars of locality, size and situation of house, terms, &c., to L. L. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE LINE OF THE Hudson River Railroad between Fort Washington and Yonkers, for a moderate sized private family, an unfurnished modern built house, with gas and water, suitable for Summer and Winter; must be in complete order and well situated. Rent not to exceed $700 to $800 per annum. Address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

TARRYTOWN.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Tarrytown, with furniture, carriage, horses, and all things for occupation; the house Gothic; 13 rooms; ground tastefully laid out; all kinds of fruit; one of the finest views on the Hudson. For particulars and plans, apply at FITTON & JONES', Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, Long Island, adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about fifteen minutes' walk from Hunters' Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A HOUSE, barn, &c., with from 2 to 18 acres; 12 rooms in house; plenty of fruit; beautifully situated in New-Canaan, Conn.; worth $3,800; will exchange for pianos. Apply at No. 290 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP OF TEN TONS BURTHEN. Apply on board at the foot of Canal-st. Price $150.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
DRAMA.
VICTORINE;
OR, "I'LL SLEEP ON IT,"
By J. B. Buckstone, Esq., rich in scenery,
REPLETE WITH THRILLING INCIDENTS,
with new and beautiful Costumes, Properties, &c.

This superb Drama is of the most exciting and interesting character, and has been received with the most enthusiastic applause by crowded and delighted audiences.

It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
by the entire strength of the powerful and talented Company.

THE BRILLIANTLY-COLORED TROPICAL FISH are still the admiration of every one.

They embrace
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
SQUIRREL FISH, of exquisite symmetry and color,
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, SPANISH LADY,
COW FISH, PORCUPINE FISH,
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE,
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES, or SEA FLOWERS,
PARROT FISH, GROUPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR.
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, Wax Figures, and near a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI is now on exhibition EVERY EVENING in Brooklyn, Court-st., opposite City Hall. Full and delighted audiences. Citizens of New-York, note the fact.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS.

The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior pianofortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.

HAINES BROTHERS.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—HALLET, Davis & Co.'s, and grand and parlor grand, and other pianos at prices to suit the times. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $200. Melodeons cheap. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on monthly payments.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

AS ORGANIST.—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as organist in a Potestant Church in this city. Salary not so much of an object as the securing of a pleasant position. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will accommodate one or two small families with front rooms. Location equal to any in the City. Rooms handsomely furnished. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE SPANISH family will let a couple of handsomely furnished rooms, with board. Apply at No. 117 East 30th-st., near 4th av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE room on 2d floor, with hot and cold water, gas, etc., suitable for two. Apply at No. 165 East 14th-st. Terms, $10 per week, including fuel; dinner at 6½ o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, in a French private family, at No. 106 West 43d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 58 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDERS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY owning a pleasant house with modern improvements, within fifteen minutes walking distance of the Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, will take a few gentlemen to board on reasonable terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Mrs. K. F. H., Box No. 77, Brooklyn Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN may find a comfortable home with a private family in a first-class house, in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Fulton-avs. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large well-furnished front room, with pantry—bedroom adjoining, if desired; also, a back room, unfurnished, with two pantries. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.; references required.

IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three or four well-furnished rooms in a spacious house, with all the modern improvements in a strictly private family, situated within ten minutes' walk of the three ferries. References exchanged. Apply R. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE rooms, partially furnished, will be let with board, in a quiet, Christian family, where the comforts of a home may be had. House near cars and ferries. Address BOARD, Box No. 117 Brooklyn Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to engage board in a private family; would prefer not to go above Union-square; terms must be moderate. Address W. L. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, parlors and bedrooms adjoining, or single rooms, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 35 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 178 West 21st-st. The best references given and required.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN NO. 48 West 24th-st., is desirous of renting three or four rooms to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; the most satisfactory reference given; the house is located between Broadway and 6th av., No 48.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A NEATLY-FURNISHED parlor and two bedrooms to let, with or without board, at No. 36 West 23d-st.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINTER, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, ABOUT AN hour's ride by rail from the City, can be procured for one or two families for the Fall, (or Winter, if desired,) in a private family. House delightfully situated. Liberal table, &c. Address Box No. 353 Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Evacuation of Frankfort by the Rebels.

The City Cleaned Out by Them.

PURSUIT BY THE NATIONAL FORCES.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 6.

Saturday the rebels inaugurated Richard Hawes as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort. Bragg and Humphrey Marshall made bitter Anti-Union speeches. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner was expected, but was not present.

At 5 or 6 in the afternoon, the rebels burned the railroad bridge, whereupon all their infantry left for the South, Scott's Cavalry remaining.

Sunday, at 1 P. M., the rebels cut one span of the bridge to South Frankfort. Soon thereafter Scott's Cavalry departed. The rebels took all the printing paper and ink belonging to the State printer.

A great number of rebels were left at Frankfort sick, and the mortality among them has been very great.

The enemy have not obtained more than fifty recruits in Frankfort and Franklin County. Our informant met the National pickets last night at Hardinsville, pressing onward to Frankfort.

At Frankfort, Messrs. Barstow and Gilson were arrested three times because they would not take Confederate scrip for goods. Store-keepers were fined $25 per day for closing their stores.

Mr. McKeon, the senior of the firm of ham notoriety, was compelled to take Confederate scrip for a large quantity of meat.

John Watson & Co., manufacturers of jeans, linsey and cottons lost large stocks.

The rebels took away vast quantities of edibles of various kinds leaving provisions very scarce and many necessaries of life unattainable by the citizens.

At Camp Bloomfield, eleven miles southeast of Bardstown, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. Rosseau's division received orders to fill their canteens, and be ready to march at a minute's notice.

Col. Bruce, commonding at Bowling Green, yesterday morning, six miles north of Glasgow, attacked another party of rebels, killing a few and capturing several, together with fifty horses and some cattle. Federal loss none.

The weather has been oppressively hot and sultry for the season to day. Thermometer 82 at noon.

THE TELEGRAPH TO BARDSTOWN.

Louisville, Monday, Oct. 6—6 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Bardstown is just reëstablished. The wires will keep pace with our army, as it proceeds southward.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

A SKIRMISH AT FLOYD'S FORK—A BATTLE PROBABLE AT SALT RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Near Floyd's Fork, Thursday, Oct. 2—8 A. M.

We had a fierce skirmish yesterday evening. The Fourth Indiana Cavalry attacked the rebel advance at Floyd's Fork. The fight lasted thirty minutes. Our cavalry drove the rebels before them. The rebels then turned three pieces of artillery upon the position from which they had been driven, thinking our men occupied it. They were mistaken, as our cavalry had taken a more secure position. The rebels finally retired toward their main forces, our men holding the position. The rebel loss in the fight is nine killed and three wounded. We lost six men killed, and the gallant Colonel of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, who was shot in the head and is mortally wounded. He has been sent to Louisville. The rebels have burned the little bridge across Floyd's Fork, and the bridge across Salt River. They say they have fifteen hundred men at Floyd's Fork, and that their main army is 75,000 strong, posted at Salt River. Salt River is ten miles ahead of us. They also claim to have 125 pieces of artillery planted at Salt River, and that they will fight us in force there. The rebels which were in this section were for the most part barefooted and without coats, though they were tolerably well armed. The messenger is starting for Louisville, and I must close. CUSTIUS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners in Progress.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Oct. 4.

The *Belvidere* arrived, to-day, with rebel prisoners from Fort Delaware, and the *New-York* and other steamboats are hourly expected with 1,800 rebel prisoners. These will be sent, by a flag-of-truce to Aiken's Landing.

The flag-of-truce-boat *Metamora* has not returned yet.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Oct. 5.

Several transports have gone up James River with about 1,800 rebel prisoners, and are expected to bring back about that number of our released Union prisoners. They are expected here to-morrow.

Large Fire at Syracuse.

TOTAL LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

A large fire occurred in this City this morning entirely destroying the Bastable block, on the corner of Genessee and Warren streets, fronting Hanover-square.

The building was occupied on the ground floor by stores, chiefly for the sale of millinery goods and Yankee notions; a looking-glass factory and store; a jewelry store, and the Merchant's Bank.

The second story was occupied by lawyers' and physicians' offices.

The upper part of the building was occupied by various shopkeepers, a billiard room, and the Knights Templar Hall.

The goods of the stores and the libraries of the offices were removed in a damaged condition.

The principal sufferers are as follows: L. Schwartz, E. Beard, Lazarus & Co., A. Stern, Stone & Maunheimer, Fowler & Baldwin and Rosenthal & Rubenstein, storekeepers. D. & D. F. Gatt, Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy, W. C. Ruger, Hough & King, L. W. Hall and George Murphy, lawyers; and N. C. Powers and P. C. Sampson, doctors.

The block was owned and built by Stephen Bastable, whose loss is $40,000. He is insured for $30,000. The aggregate loss on goods, etc., is $75,000, of which only $40,000 is insured.

The Indian Troubles in the Northwest.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 4.

A dispatch from Col. Sibley, dated, "Mouth of the Chippewa River, Sept. 28," says:

"We met a party of friendly Indians, who had separated from the Crow Indians, bringing with them 91 white prisoners, whom they had been instrumental in releasing from Little Crow's party. Many of the prisoners are young women, who are completely overwhelmed with joy to be freed from the loathsome treatment of their brutal captors. A fight was had at Wood Lake, Sept. 23, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Our man buried 14 Indians."

Col. Sibley is arresting all Indians suspected of having participated in the outrages on the frontier, and will execute all found guilty on the spot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Reconnoissance Toward Charlestown.

THE ENEMY FOUND THERE.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO CHARLESTOWN.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch just received from a Times special correspondent at Sandy Hook, near Harper's Ferry, states that the Eighth Cavalry (regulars) and two batteries have just returned from a reconnoissance toward Charlestown. They found the enemy there, and captured a rebel Captain. We lost two men killed—John Erwine and David James, of Co. D.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Reconnoissance Toward Martinsburgh.

Sharpsburgh, Md., Thursday, Oct. 2, 1862.

The reconnoissance made by the cavalry and artillery yesterday, revealed the presence of the enemy on the road from Martinsburgh to Winchester. The infantry, for the most part, is in the immediate vicinity of Winchester. At the time our force entered Martinsburgh, the place was held by cavalry and a few pieces of artillery. It is probably held by the same force at present, as our cavalry, after making the reconnoissance, vacated the town, and returned this side of the river. The reconnoissance was similar to that undertaken two days ago, inasmuch as it extended over the same ground. The road to Martinsburgh, and that place itself, however, were also explored and new discoveries made. Upon the occasion of the first reconnoissance, rebel videttes were stationed in Shephardstown, but fled as our cavalry advanced. Yesterday there were no signs of rebels in Shepherdstown, save a few who were disabled and discouraged. The rebels continue to keep a strong picket-guard opposite Williamsport, and during the attack of yesterday they received cavalry reinforcements from that quarter.

Our force yesterday consisted of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and three squadrons each of the Eighth Pennsylvania and Third Indiana. Gibson's United States Flying Artillery accompanied the expedition and rendered valuable service. The entire force was under the command of Gen. Pleasanton, who has already distinguished himself as a cavalry officer. Col. Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois, has been laboring for the past two or three days under temporary illness, consequently the command of that regiment devolved upon Maj. Medill, an experienced and able officer.

But two pieces of Gibson's battery proceeded to within shelling distance of Martinsburgh; the remaining pieces were stationed along the road in the rear. The route taken was the main road from Shepherdstown to Martinsburgh, a crossing having been effected over the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford. The enemy's videttes first made their appearance on the road, about one and a half miles from Shepherdstown. They made no opposition at that point, but commenced retiring, gathering up detached parties on the way, as our cavalry pushed forward in pursuit. When five miles out of Shepherdstown the enemy halted, faced about and prepared to dispute our further progress. The skirmishers were the first to ascertain the movement of the enemy, or the latter favored that portion of the command with the first intimations of his design. The enemy fired a volley at the skirmishers, who by that time had formed in column, and succeeded in wounding two. A volley was then fired in return, the effect of which was to make two horses riderless. The horses and equipments were sent back to camp. Upon the approach of our main force, the enemy fled toward Martinsburgh, where he recived reinforcements, and again made a stand half a mile beyond the town. Our cavalry advanced into the town, and, after remaining a short time, returned and took a position just outside its limits. Gibson then brought two pieces of artillery to bear, and after firing a few rounds, the enemy fled toward Winchester. Our force did not continue the pursuit, but wheeled and moved back in the direction of Shepherdstown, taking the same road upon which they advanced. Arriving at the junction of the main road with the road from Williamsport, the Eighth Illinois, which was the rear guard, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, which was stationed *en masse* on the branch road. Capt. Wait immediately placed his command in position to receive and return the enemy's fire. Subsequently the entire Eighth became engaged, and for a few minutes the woods resounded with the report of carbines and the crack of pistols. Gibson once more produced his pieces, a half dozen discharges from which sufficed to scatter the rebels, and cause them to gallop of at full speed. The enemy kept at a respectful distance after this encounter, until our troops had arrived near Shepherdstown, when his near proximity invited three more rounds of shot from our guns. With this parting salute our cavalry and artillery recrossed the river into Maryland, and reached camp at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Our loss during the day was twenty wounded and missing, the names of which, together with a synopsis of the above account were transmitted by telegraph this morning. The enemy's loss exceed our own in both severity and numbers. Some of our shells were seen to drop directly in his midst, and it is believed that many were killed outright.

The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the force and precise position of the enemy. It is presumed that the topography of the country is well known from previous reconnoissances. Jackson with his force is on the road between Martinsburgh and Winchester. Whether it is the intention of the Union Army to attack the rebels in their present position remains to be seen. WHIT.

FROM FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Matters Quiet in Gen. Sigel's Corps—Lieut. Tompkins—Rebel Soldiers Captured—The Rebel Army said to be Retreating.

Gen. Sigel's Headquarters,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., Oct. 5, 1862.

Matters with this corps of the Army of the Potomac have been very quiet for several days past. Small scouting parties are constantly kept out in different directions to keep watch and guard, and to clear the country of rebel bands. Gen. Sigel has been promised, and in due time doubtless will receive the much-desired and much needed reinforcements. This can be relied upon.

LIEUT. TOMPKINS.

An important change has taken place in one of the departments of this command to-day. Capt. Charles H. Tompkins, of the Cavalry, this morning assumed the duties of Quartermaster, relieving Capt. Loomis, who has filled the position for a long period of time. Capt. Tompkins occupies a very enviable position. Personally enjoying more popularity than any young officer in the army, he is also respected by all for many gallant acts during the war. He is better known as Lieut. Tompkins, who made the cavalry dash into this village in the early history of the war and drove out a superior force of the rebels. He was subsequently appointed Colonel of the First Vermont Cavalry, which corps he brought up to a high degree of discipline, when he was induced to relinquish his command and take service in the Quartermaster's Department.

REBEL SOLDIERS CAPTURED.

Capt. Barrett, of McLean's Brigade, on Saturday made a dash into the village of Haymarket, and succeeded in capturing eight rebel soldiers, including a Lieutenant, who were there enforcing the Confederate Conscript law. No other rebels were seen. The prisoners were last evening forwarded to Washington.

BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.

Pleasure visits to Bull Run battle-field are now almost of daily occurrence. Yesterday a party composed of Gen. Sigel, Gen. Shultz, Mrs. Shultz, Mrs. Capt. Lyon, Miss Chase, members of the Press and others, rode to the battle-field, and passed most of the day there and in the vicinity. Evidences of the late conflict are to be found on every hand yet; and in some places, where the dead were buried in large numbers, arms, legs and heads are not unfrequently exposed. Orders have been giuen, however, to reinter the bodies exposed to view.

REBEL DESERTERS—THE REBEL ARMY ARE RETREATING.

Three deserters—two conscripts and one Northern man—gave themselves up yesterday to our scouts at Thoroughfare Gap. These men state that the rebel army is retreating from Winchester toward Richmond; that their supply train is at Staunton, and their cattle at Fort Jackson, and that Longstreet, with his command, is already on the road to Richmond, and will soon be followed by the whole rebel army.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Fusion—Tammany and Mozart Consolidated.

The two Committees, one from Mozart and the other from Tammany, met yesterday afternoon at the last-named Hall, and, with many sacrifices on each side, cemented the division which has so long estranged these factions. Smith Ely was the spokesman on the part of Tammany, and Fernando Wood on the part of Mozart. A proposition was made by Tammany that Mozart should take four out of the six Congressmen from this City, and retain for themselves the Surrogate and Supervisor.

Peter B. Sweeney, and Wm. M. Tweed being both pressing Tammany men, it was found a difficult matter to ignore their claims, and therefore the presumptive sacrifice; but the cunning Fernando put a block to the wheel, by instantly and unanimously repudiating the proposition. The Mozarters want Gideon J. Tucker for Surrogate, and consequently the struggle.

Each committee retiring, another consultation took place; when it was proposed by the Tammany party to divide equally, which was acceded to with considerable demonstration.

After a good deal of sharp practice on both sides, it was finally determined that Mozart should have the Surrogateship, and Tammany the Supervisor. The Congress districts were divided thus:

Mozart……………………………………4, 5, 6.
Tammany…………………………………7, 8, 9.

Hereupon a new controversy sprung up on the Assembly nominations, but the different *cliques* soon subsided when the following was announced, viz.:

Tammany Assembly—1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
Mozart Assembly—4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 8.

After this was concluded, a war dance was performed, and enormous libations were indulged from the waters of the Great Spring.

Fifteenth Ward Wadsworth and Tremain Club.

SPEECHES BY HON. F. A. CONKLING, CHAS. A. DANA, HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, AND J. W. GREEN.

A highly respectable and influential meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Union and Republican Syracuse Convention.

Hon. F. A. Conkling offered a series of resolutions indorsing the President's proclamation of emancipation, the nomination of Wadsworth and Tremain, and recommending that the Republican and Union Convention nominate only the ablest and worthiest loyal citizens, without regard to past political differences.

G. W. Blunt offered an amendment that a vote for Wadsworth is a vote for loyalty, and a vote for Seymour a vote for treason.

Mr. Morgan wished to modify the amendment so as to say, a vote for Seymour would give aid and encouragement to the rebels.

The meeting expressed a decided objection to any milk and water language, and was in favor of speaking in plain terms. The resolutions of Mr. Conkling and the amendment of Mr. Blunt were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Denney, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to revise the rolls of the Association, and act as inspectors of election at the coming primaries.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Livingston, Cleveland and Taylor.

The meeting ordered that the name of Mr. Denney, the mover of the resolution, be placed at the head of the Committee.

Hon. Erastus Benedict was then introduced, and delivered an able and forcible address, showing that the election of Seymour would be grateful to the rebels. He reviewed with searching logic the absurposition of Mr. Seymour and his friends, that we must deal with rebels by due process of law instead of the summary process of war. He argued that the President is fully justified, under the Constitution and his inaugural oath, to pursue exactly the course which he has chosen—the summary process of Gen. Dix—shooting down rebels on the spot. The plan of Mr. Seymour would permit a traitor to destroy the country and complete his crime before the least interruption to his proceedings could be effected. Mr. Benedict, in humorous as well as legally and logically convincing terms, exposed the absurdity, as well as treason, of such Democratic ideas. He commented upon the fact that Mr. Seymour had not contributed to the war fund, and that his speeches were quoted all over the South in defence and support of the rebellion. He said that Seymour advocated Rum, Slavery and Treason. In conclusion, he demonstrated that our only salvation is to conquer the rebels as soon as possible, and to do our share in sustaining the Government, by promoting the election of Wadsworth and Tremain. [Applause.

Mr. Charles A. Dana followed in a critical analysis of Mr. Seymour's speeches, showing that they were plainly in favor of stopping the war, and compromising with the rebels, to the sacrifice of justice, as well as to the principles of freedom; indeed, that the whole tenor of the speeches was in favor of the rebellion, and opposed to the Government. Mr. Dana contrasted the course of Gen. Wadsworth with that of Gov. Seymour, showing that while the latter was aiding the rebels, the former was doing his duty in the field against the enemies of the country. [Applause.]

The Chair next introduced Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who, he said, judging from the demonstration on his arrival, was already well known to them.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond said there was no occasion for a long speech upon the issue presented to the voters of this State. It was not a local but a national issue—an issue bearing directly and momentously upon the condition of our common country. The best Government in the world is obliged to contend with armed rebels for the protection of its own existence. [Applause.] The simple issue presented to us is, How can we best aid the Government in carrying on this great contest? [Applause.] Two tickets are presented to us: one of them bears the name of James S. Wadsworth, the friend, advocate and supporter of the Government of the United States in its contest for self-preservation. [Applause.] The other ticket bears the name of Horatio Seymour. What is his platform? Does he give the Government an efficient support? Does he strengthen its arms? Does he strive to give vigor, and force, and effectiveness to the blows struck at the rebellion? No. He and his party try only to assail, denounce, weaken and overthrow the Government, and to defeat it in its contest with the rebels. [Applause.] Mr. Seymour's speeches both before and after his nomination prove this. True, his friends cry and whine when the consequences of their doctrines are pressed home to them. They say, "Are we not entitled to our opinion? Can we not vote to put another Administration in the place of this, if we think this an inefficient one, without being called traitors?" No, Sirs, not if you propose to strengthen the rebels and weaken and harass the Government! [Applause.] We do not say that Seymour is personally and at heart a traitor, but, that the direct aim and tendency of his election would be to aid the rebels, and that is reason enough for us to vote against him. [Applause.] We can go further than that. We say he actually apologizes for the rebellion, and makes an argument to defend it, and to show that it is not such a terrible crime after all. He says that "rebellion is not necessarily wrong," and that to resist a bad Government is patriotic and legal. He then attempts to show that our Government is a bad Government, and it is a fair deduction from his premises that he thinks the rebels are right in resisting it. He goes on to specify certain acts of oppression, weakness and folly in the conduct of affairs which would justify resistance to a Government, and then tries to prove that this Government has been guilty of the same folly and weakness which justify such rebellion. We have actually dared to swear in a President against the wishes of the South. [Laughter.] We have coerced the South to obey the laws. We have confiscated the property of those in arms against the Government. [Applause.] These are Mr. Seymour's and his friends' charges against us, and he says that it is we, therefore, who have put into the field the army of rebels against whom we are obliged to contend. Surely we have a right to take the lives and property of rebels and traitors, and none can demonstrate that they can exempt from the operation of the general rule their property in slaves. [Applause.] We rejoice to see that Mr. Seymour's fears and apprehensions have been fully realized—that is, the Government has done precisely what he feared it would do. [Applause.] It would have justified the charge of weakness, if the Government had not attacked Slavery—the backbone of the rebellion—the pillar of support for their armies. [Applause.] It would have been folly to hesitate longer. [Applause.] The very fact that the blow was delayed and finally administered, gives it greater force, and prove the wisdom as well as the patriotism of the Administration. [Applause.] There were many reasons for the delay—the effect upon our own people, upon the Border States, upon the Departments of the Government, upon the army, all combined to inspire the President with caution, that he might strike only when the time came. [Applause.] The time did come—he struck the blow, and we honor him for it. [Applause.] Can we make the blow effectual by electing Seymour? No. He can't bear to see Slavery touched. He would rather see the Union and the flag go down. Such a man is not worthy of being intrusted with political power. Gen. Wadsworth, on the contrary, though at first offered a Major-Generalship, went into the field, and fought in the first battle of Bull Run as a Major and Aid to Gen. McDowell, a subordinate capacity, and, when the flag of the Brooklyn Fourteenth was struck down, he bore it aloft and said—"Boys, can't we rally forward once more for the old flag?" So let us roll up a sweeping majority for him; bury Seymour like the Federals of 1812 or the Tories of the Revolution, so deep that the political plummet will never sound him. [Laughter and applause.] So let our cry be, in the words of Gen. Wadsworth, our candidate—"Rally, boys, once more for the glorious Stars and Stripes." [Great applause, and "Three cheers for Mr. Raymond."]

Mr. J. W. Green followed with an earnest and forcible address. He thought that it was enough to condemn Mr. Seymour that he was the associate of Fernando Wood and Isaiah Rynders. He thought President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was the second Declaration of Independence, and that the vote on this election would be our verdict on it. He hoped we would indorse it by 100,000 majority, and put an end to all talk of compromise.

The meeting then adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.

A full and demonstrative meeting of the friends of Gen. Wadsworth took place last evening at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. The Chair was taken at 8 o'clock by Gabriel Van Cott, Esq., when Mr. E. R. Tremain—brother to the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor—was introduced, and made a most thrilling and effective speech. The gentleman was particularly severe in his criticisms on the speech of Gov. Seymour, and dwelt largely upon the late proclamation of the President on emancipation.

The next speaker was Mr. Theodore Tilton, who also spoke in warm terms against the teachings of the representative men of the Democratic Party, and gave it as his feeling that the man who would denounce the doctrine of "higher law" in the sacrilegious manner in which Seymour did, was unworthy of the support of a Christian people. The gentleman, at the same time, strongly opposed the summary arrest of citizens on military authority. He said:—"I am opposed to putting any man in prison without giving him a trial. I saw Mr. Kennedy yesterday, and told him that the Republicans were opposed to this thing, and he said that he had no alternative in the matter, as he was controlled by the authorities in Washington." After speaking in earnest terms of the claims of Gen. Wadsworth, the speaker retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Alexander Wilder next addressed the meeting in very sensible and appropriate remarks, when the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

This body met in Fourth-avenue last evening, Mr. Thomas B. Astor in the chair. The other officers are Spencer Kirby and Wm. Haw, Vice-Presidents; E. C. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. T. Black, Recording Secretary; and James Owens, Treasurer. An exceedingly full Executive Committee were appointed to conduct affairs for the Ward, embracing some of the best names in our City; when Mr. W. W. Niles and Mr. Lambert each made a few pertinent remarks, and the meeting adjourned. The Twenty-first Ward must, however, make up, or the Philistines will be upon them. Now is the hour for action.

SEVENTH WARD WADSWORTH CLUB.

A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 194 Henry-street, Mr. Coger, First Vice-President in the Chair. The President of the Club, Mr. Jas. Freeborn, having declined his office on account of a press of other duties, Mr. Coger was unanimously elected in his place, and Wm. H McKinney was elected to fill the place of Mr. Coger. The Club was then addressed by Dr. Snodgrass, Col. R. H. Shannon, Charles S. Spencer, Esq., Mr. Kennedy, of California, and Mr. Lambert. The latter speaker, who is an eloquent young Irishman, and, unlike too many of his countrymen, has evidently not emigrated to a land of freedom in order to become an advocate of Slavery, made a very effective speech in favor of the Republican cause and its candidates. He said there was a strong effort being made to prejudice Irishmen against the Republican candidate for Governor, and he desired to call the attention of his countrymen to the fact that during the famine in Ireland in 1848 Jas. S. Wadsworth fitted out a vessel, at his own expense, and sent 17,000 bushels of grain to feed the starving people of that oppressed land.

Mr. Spencer, in a very eloquent speech, alluded also to the liberality of Mr. Wadsworth, in sustaining the Government at the beginning of the war; and also to the fact, that he and every male member of his family had entered the service of the Government and not one of them had drawn a dollar from the United States Treasury for his services. All this while the Democratic candidate, Mr. Seymour, was enjoying his leisure at home in Utica, and when a subscription paper in support of war came round to his house, he directed his servant to say "he was not at home."

THIRD WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB.

This Club met last evening at the Hotel Jegel, and elected the following officers:—President, Samuel L. Lecompte; Vice-Presidents, Louis Portner, John L. Blakely; Secretary, Frank Meyer; Treasurer, Wm. McMonegal; Delegates to Central Club, Jos. Lecompte, W. E. Smith, Jas. J. Costa, Jas. S. Wibirt, David L. Robbins. A resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing the Syracuse nominations, and the utmost enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY—NO UNION WITH TAMMANY AND MOZART.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Jeffersonian Democracy (an offshoot of Tammany Hall) was held in Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, last evening, to hear the report of the Conference Committee, appointed to consult with Tammany and Mozart. The Committee reported that they were not courteously treated, and that no arrangement could be made for a union with these branches of the Democracy. The meeting therefore resolved to run a ticket of their own for City officers, and adjourned to meet again on Thursday next at the same place to arrange the primaries.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, ESQ., FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

In anticipation of any action on the part of the old organized political associations, the friends of Mr. O'Gorman, who are anxious to have him elected to the office of Corporation Counsel, held a preliminary meeting last night at Dodworth's Hall. Mr. John Kerr presided, and Mr. P. O'Shea was made Acting Secretary. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, (among them Judge B. O'Connor, Capt. John Duffy, John Hennessey, Esq., John O'Mahony, Esq., Counsellor Boyce, and others,) and all concurred in the belief that disregarding every corrupt and factious assumption of power by self-constituted Committees, Mr. O'Gorman's personal merits and professional capacity were sure to secure the popular voice in his favor, and would inevitably lead to his election, if the proper appeals were only properly made. Mr. Hennessey's address was highly applauded.

Disaster at Sea.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER WHITE CLOUD WITH ALL ON BOARD.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 6.

The ship *Metropolis*, at St. John, N. B., reports that on the 21st of September, in lat. 43° 44′, lon. 52° 55′, she was boarded by a boat from the fishing schooner *Olive Clark*, of Provincetown, who reported that on the day previous, during a gale, she saw the schooner *White Cloud*, of Provincetown, founder with all on board, thirteen in number.

The Funeral of Maj. Sedgwick.

Stockbridge, Mass., Monday Oct. 6.

Maj. Sedgwick, who was badly wounded at the battle of Antietam, from the effects of which he died, was buried here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon with military honors. A large concourse of citizens and friends from different parts of the country gathered together to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the brave, gallant, fearless and lamented soldier. Peace to his ashes.

The One Hundred and Forty-second New-York Volunteers.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 6.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, New-York Volunteers, left this morning at 10 o'clock, with full ranks, *via* Rouse's Point and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River Railroad, for New-York.

A "Model" Husband.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

Thomas Ryder, a laborer, living at No. 19 Bergen-street, in this city, on returning to his home on Saturday evening, and not finding his supper ready for him, kicked his wife so severely as to produce an internal hemorrhage, from which she died in about an hour. The scoundrel is in custody.

The American Steamer Quincy.

Halifax, Monday, Oct. 6.

Arrived from the Canadian lakes, *via* Pictou American steamer *Quincy*, with a discharging boat in tow, bound for New-York.

WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall—His Views of the Emancipation Proclamation—George Francis Train Carried Off by the Police.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 6.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at noon to-day, to hear addresses from Charles Sumner and others.

William Claflin, Esq., of Newton, presided.

Mr. Sumner, in the early portion of his address said; "Thank God, I live to enjoy this day. Thank God, that my eyes have not closed without seeing this great salvation. The skies are brighter and the air is purer, now that Slavery has been handed over to judgment." Among the omens which he hailed with gladness, was the union which prevailed among good men in supporting the State and National Government, forgetting that they were Whigs or Democrats; and not less cheering was it in the generous devotion which all of foreign birth have offered to their adopted country. Surely this was no time for the strife of party. The proclamation of President Lincoln was considered as practically securing freedom to all who can find shelter within our lines, and he accepted it without note or comment. In relation to his (Sumner's) own acts, he challenged scrutiny, and defended himself from sundry accusations. He believed that the Government had made progress during the last year. He (Sumner) advocated the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves as a military necessity, and he denied that the object of the war was other than to put down the rebellion. To secure peace, which so many advocated, could only be done by preventing a separation of the States. Separation was a chaos. The rebels must first be subdued and then conciliated. Action was wanted—straightforward, God-like action. Thunderbolts must be hurled into the Cabinet as well as in the field. The African race—slave as well as free—must help us. Loyalty did not depend upon color. Help from the slaves was constitutional, and justified by historical precedents. An appeal to the slaves should be tried, and he believed that such an appeal would be effectual. The slaves would be encouraged and the masters discouraged by a panic among them. The various objections to the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves, were that the Border State officers would throw down their arms; that side issues would arise; that there would be slave insurrections, and that the slaves would overflow the South. These questions were considered by him, and he appealed to his audience if he had not answered them. He believed that success could only be obtained through the emancipation of the slaves, as without a fire in their rear, a united people could not be conquered. The proclamation, he continued, was a herald of peace, and emancipation the best general. Force alone could not conquer without ideas, and for the sake of peace he now plead for freedom. If the instincts of freedom did not prompt the support of emancipation, the command of the Almighty, to "Let His people go free," should have an effect. The conclusion that he (Sumner) came to was, that by emancipation the war was changed in its character but not in its object, and that it was a war for all mankind.

Mr. Sumner spoke about two hours, and was frequently applauded and subjected to occasional interruptions from his opponents.

Upon the conclusion of his speech, a loud call was made for George Francis Train, who with many of his friends were present.

Mr. Train took the platform, and, after refusing to yield it, was carried off by the Police, who were in attendance.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 6—P. M.

The proposed meeting in Faneuil Hall, to-night, did not take place, on account of the absence of Gen. Busteed, detained by illness.

Geo. Francis Train, after his ejection from Faneuil Hall, was detained in the station-house a short time, until the crowd dispersed.

The Monitor.

The iron-clad gunboat *Monitor*—the original one—was expected at Philadelphia yesterday from Washington. Annexed is a list of the officers at present attached to the famous craft:

Commander, J. P. Bankhead; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Greene; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Wm. Flye; Acting Master, Louis N. Stodder Senior Engineer, Albert B. Campbell; Acting Assistant Surgeons, D. C. Logue and Jesse M. Jones, Acting Assistant Paymaster, Wm. F. Keeler; Assistant Engineers, George H. White, Robt. W. Hands and Mark T. Sunstorm; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson; Paymaster's Clerk, Robert K. Hubbell. The crew numbers about fifty men.

The Horse and Accoutrements of the Late Gen. Kearny.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Oct. 6.

A dispatch to Mrs. Major-Gen. Kearny gives the information that the rebel Gen. Lee has caused her husband's horse and accoutrements to be sent within our lines. They will be at once forwarded to her.

Boiler Explosion at Providence—Military Movements.

Providence, R. I., Monday, Oct. 6.

A boiler in the planing-mill of S. A. Sweet & Co., in Friendship-street, exploded this afternoon. The building was demolished; six persons were in it. Two of them were probably fatally injured.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Metcalf, being the first of the nine months' regiments from this State, left for New-York to-night, *via* Stonington.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Monday, Oct. 6.

Gov. Curtin, by proclamation, offers one thousand dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the wretch who, near this city, on Friday last, so brutally and inhumanly murdered the little girl, Mary Elizabeth Germon.

[Advertisement.]

The Town Astonished.—Knox's last offering to the admiration of the public, his beautiful Fall Hat for Gentlemen, has excited just the feeling we prophesied it would. It is natty, stylish, becoming, and universally popular. Get a Knox Hat without delay, if you desire to enjoy the envy of your male and the appreciation of your lady acquaintances. Knox's is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Miasma and Foul Vapors Generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per box. Soldiers, supply yourselves. 217

[Advertisement.]

"I Want to be Healthy, Wealthy, Honorable and Happy."—A Phrenological Examination of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, will reveal your defects and how to correct them—your talents and how to use them.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Piscataqua, from Liverpool—C. T. Howard, W. H. White, W. Simes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises…. 6 02 | Sun sets…. 5 34 | Moon rises…. 5 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate…. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK…MONDAY, Oct 6.

Cleared.

Ships Nicolina, (Aus.,) ——, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.; Tornado, Mumford, Liverpool, B. A. Mumford & Co.

Barks Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Conway, Bristol, Barclay & Livingston; Thule, (Norw.,) Anderson, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; C. A. Chase, Downey, Cardenas, Moore & Henry; Fannie Hamilton, Wass, Marseilles, Moore & Henry.

Brigs Cygnet, (Fr.,) Duckison, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; Gardina, (Port.,) De Campos, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Demerara, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Abby Thaxter, Coombs, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Cypress, (Br.,) McCullock, Matanzas, C. S. Vining; Loranna, Wall, Fortress Monroe.

Schooners Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Cobourne, St. John, P. R.; Lane, (Br.,) Warren, Port au-Prince, Henry De Cordova; Open Sea, Rogers, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Kensington, Hayden, Washington, ——; Harkaway, (Br.,) Peniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Sloops Ripley, Wells, Providence, H. S. Rackett; Lady Lake, Lester, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; S. Hull, Hull, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship (transport) Key West, Crabtree, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Jefferson, Whitney, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport James S. Green, Mahon, Washington, D. C., to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Samson, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Laurel, Christofer, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Florence, (of Boston,) Wadsworth, Whampoa May 29, and Macoa June 3, passed Angier July 5, Cape of Good Hope. Aug. 18, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Sept. 5, with teas, cotton, &c., to Cary & Co. Aug. 5, lat. 35 20 S., lon. 26 25 E., spoke whaling schr. Silver Cloud, of New-London—had 800 bbls. oil, bound to Cape of Good Hope. 25 months out.

Ship Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Weeks, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to Simes, Chace & Co. Oct. 2, lat. 49 33, lon. 72 30, passed a Prussian bark, bound to New-York.

Ship Nonpareil, Shillaber, Liverpool 21 ds., with salt to Thomas Richardson & Co. Sept. 22, lat. 49 55, lon. 37 34, was in co. with ship Napier, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight Sept. 2, with mdse. and 34 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, (Br., of Aberdeen,) Allan, London 26 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Catharine, (of Boston,) Freeman, New-Orleans 2[illegible] ds., with sugar, &c., to Dunbar & Colby.

Ship Clyde, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Isaac Webb, Hutchinson, Liverpool Sept. 5, with mdse. and 209 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse. and 50 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Pequot, (of Saco,) Davis, Liverpool Aug. 29, with coal to master.

Ship Tropic, (of Kennebunk,) Nowell, Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. to master.

Bark Victorine, (of Southport,) Jones, Havre Sept. 1, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Lebanon, (of Boston,) Giles, Bristol, Eng., 28 ds., with railroad iron to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Harold, (Br., of Sunderland,) Clapoth, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Stephane, (Fr.,) Baudret, St. Thomas 16 ds., in ballast to G. G. Merriam.

Bark Warren Hallett, (of Boston,) Hallett, Bahia Sept. 2, with rosewood, &c., to order.

Bark A. W. Singleton, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trask, Yarmouth, N. S., 6 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Penguin, (Br., of Sunderland,) McGregor, Glasgow 41 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., Doane, Washington, D. C., 7 ds., in ballast to C. Nickerson.

Brig Zambesi, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Ryan, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to master. Sld. in co. with brig Olive, Mansfield, for New-York.

Brig Rival, (new, 500 tons,) Smith, Portland, Conn., in ballast to W. Marks.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Dublin 30 ds., with scrap iron to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Atalanta, (Norw.,) Rod, Newry 45 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Anne, (Br., of Sunderland,) Brown, Sligo 39 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Jenny Jenkins, (Br., of Exter,) Snelling, Exeter 35 ds., in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Evans, Saco 4 ds., with heading.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (of Key West,) Jones, Key West 21 ds., with condemned stores to H. Benner.

Schr. Nancy, (Br.,) Berry, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, Berlin, Me., 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Georgia, Packard, Norfolk 3 ds., with shot to master.

Schr. Levi Rowe, (Br.,) Keller, Nassau, N. P., 12 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Hallett, Havana Sept. 25, with sugar to C. Goodspeed.

Schr. Astrea, Cassady, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Reed, Portland, Conn., with stone for Albany.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Cunningham, Albany, for Portland.

Schr. Giraffe, Richards, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gertrude, Mitchill, New-London 2 ds.

Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ann, Presse, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Charmer, Nickerson, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Spanier, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Sloop Charles, Coleman, New-London 2 ds.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence 2 ds., with nails.

SAILED—U. S. bark Midnight, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transports Oreole and Ellen S. Terry, at Pier No. 13 North River, are now loading subsistence and hospital stores for Newbern, N. C. The schooners Enchantress and Western Star, at Pier No. 12 North River, are loading subsistence stores for Washington. The steam transports Thomas Swann and City of Richmond are also at Pier No. 9 North River, loading ammunition and fodder.

Returned.—Schr. Crenshaw, Nelson, hence 21st for Glasgow, returned to port yesterday, having on the 28th ult., lat. 39 53, lon. 64 15, in a heavy gale from S. E., carried away head of foremast, jib-boom, and sprung mainmast.

St. Thomas, Sept. 17.—The Br. brig Rothsay, bound from Liverpool, N. S., to Barbados, arrived here last evening—dismasted on the 20th August in a severe hurricane. She has also lost all sails, and is leaky.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Boston, Oct. 6.—The ship Davenport, from Gibraltar, and bark Adeline C. Adams, from Londonderry, were both spoken in the Bay, and ordered to New-York.—(By telegraph.)

St. George's, Bermuda, Sept. 25.—The bark Elias Pike, of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. Howes, from Boston for New-Orleans, arrived yesterday, with loss of mizzenmast, spars, sails, rigging, &c. Will repair with dispatch. The Hamburg brig Hermann, from Porto Rico for Hamburg, also put in, with loss of spars, rigging, sails and boats. Both of these vessels encountered a severe hurricane on the 17th and 19th inst.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Affiance—Br. bark, from Weymouth for New-York, Sept. 19, lat. 44 30, lon. 42.

Arctic—of Boston, from Jamaica for Liverpool, Sept. [illegible], lat. 47 35, lon. 22 58.

Charlemagne—ship, for Liverpool, Sept. 20, lat. 43 [illegible], lon. 43 50.

Emerald Isle—ship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 22, lat. 43 39, lon. 46 22.

Eliza Barabino—Italian bark, from Cardiff Aug. 23 for New-York, Sept. 29, lat. 42 19, lon. 60 54.

Ferdinand—Bremen ship, Bullerdick, from Bremen Aug. 18 for New-York, Sept. 11, lat. 47 48, lon. 24 26.

J. E. Farland—schr., hence for Port Royal, Oct 2, off Hatteras.

Lizzie Homan—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Sept. 24, lat. 43 14, lon. 47 40.

Onward—Br. schr., of Plymouth, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 27, lat. 41 40, lon. 54 43.

Ward Chipman—Br. ship, from Lelland Island for Quebec, 27 ds. out, was signalized, Sept. 26, lat. 44 [illegible], lon. [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia, Sept. 2, bark J. A. Hasard, Lawson, for New-York in 7 or 8 ds.; brig Eaglet, Homer, for do. do.

At Lingan, C. B., Sept. 25, bark Jane M. Thurston, Gilkey, for New-York, ldg.

SMITH & BROTHER,

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BURTON,

AND

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SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS, CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,
Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.
N. B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, at 7½ o'clock. John M. Macdonald, Esq., of Flushing, L. I., will read a paper on *The Operations and Skirmishes of the British and American Armies in the County of Westchester, during the Autumn of '76, before the Battle of White Plains.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL